BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

UNITED NATIONS

1986 - 1987

NOTE

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	African Association of Cartography
AAPAM	African Association of Public Administration and Management
AATA	African Association of Tax Administrators
AATD	African Association for Training and Development
AATPO	Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
AAU	Association of African Universities
ACARTSOD	African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorogological Applications for Development
ACMS	African Centre for Monetary Studies
ADB	African Development Bank
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission
AFPLAN	Regional Food Plan for Africa
AFRAA	African Airlines Association
AFSA	African Statistical Association
AGC	African Groundnut Council
AGRIS	Agricultural Information System
AHSCP	African Household Survey Capability Programme
AIDF	African Industrial Development Fund
AIHTTR	African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
ANSTI	African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions
APPER	Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery
ARCC	Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development
ARCEDEM	African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing
ARCSE	African Regional Centre for Solar Energy
ARCT	African Regional Centre for Technology
ARI	African Rehabilitation Institute for Disabled Persons
ARSC	African Remote Sensing Council
ARSO	African Regional Organization for Standardization
ARSP	African Remote Sensing Programme
ASTIS	African Science and Technology Information System
ATO	African Timber Organization
ATRCW	African Training and Research Centre for Women

BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BDEAC	Banque de développement des Etats de l'Afrique centrale
BOAD	West African Development Bank
CACH	Central African Clearing House
CADIS	Central African Development Information System
CAMRDC	Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CCCE	Caisse centrale de coopération économique
CDP	Committee for Development Planning
CEAO	Economic Community of West Africa
CEBTP	Centre for Research and Studies on Construction and Public Works
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries
CEREM	Subregional Building Materials Research Centre
CIMMYT	International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement
CIRDAFRICA	Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Africa
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
CRTO	Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Ouagadougou
CRTK	Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Kinshasa
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
DOEMS	Designated Officials on Environmental Matters
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECDC	Economic co-operation among developing countries
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EDI	Economic Development Institute of the World Bank
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENPC	Ecole nationale des ponts et chaussées (France)
EPO	European Patent Office

ESADIS	East and Southern African Development Information System
ESAMI	Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute
ESAMRDC	Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre
FAL	Fonds d'aide et de coopération
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GSTP	Global System of Trade Preferences
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICA	International Co-operative Alliance
ICM	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration
ICP	International Comparison Project
IDA	International Development Association
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDRC	International Development Research Council of Canada
IDS	International Development Strategy
IDU	Industrial Development Unit (Commonwealth Secretariat)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFORD	Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification
ILCA	International Livestock Centre for Africa
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IRAZ	Institut de recherche agronomique et zootechnique
ISCOS	Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping
ISI	International Statistical Institute
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IYA	International Year for Africa
IYY	International Youth Year
JASPA	ILO Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa
JCM	Joint Consultative Meeting
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations
KBO	Kagera Basin Organization

LABORDOC	ILO Data Base
LAS	League of Arab States
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LDCs	Least developed countries
LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
MCH/FP	Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning
MDRC	Map Documentation and Reference Centre
MPAP	Mar del Plata Action Plan
MULPOC	Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
NACP	National Accounts Capability Programme
NADIS	North African Documentation and Information Centre
NATCAPS	National Technical Co-operation Assessments and Programmes
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMVG	Organization for the Development of the Gambia River
OMVS	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PADIS	Pan-African Documentation and Information System
PANAFTEL	Pan-African Telecommunications Network
PAPU	Pan-African Postal Union
PATU	Pan-African Telecommunications Union
PMAESA	Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa
POPIN	Population Information System for Africa
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
RASCOM	Regional African Satellite Communications System
RASDS	Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP)
RCSSMRS	Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing
RECTAS	Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys
RIPS	Regional Institute for Population Studies
RIS	Referral Information System
SADCC	Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference
SAFGRAD	Semi-arid Food Grain Research and Development Agency
SALC	Southern Africa Labour Commission

SAPAM	Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa
SAREC	Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with developing countries
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
SEATALO	Southern and Eastern African Tax Administrators' Liaison Organization
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNPA	Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
STPA	Statistical Training Programme for Africa
SWAPO	South-West Africa People's Organization
SWMTEP	System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme
TAHA	Trans-African Highway Authority
TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
TEAH	Trans-East African Highway
TEAHA	Trans-East African Highway Authority
TEPCOW	Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
UAPT	African Posts and Telecommunications Union
UAR	Union of African Railways
UDEAC	Central African Economic and Customs Union
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCSDHA	United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
UNCSTD	United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNPSSTD	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN-PAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRPTC	United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation
UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defence Research Institute
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNTACDA	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
UNTFAD	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development
UNU	United Nations University
UPU	Universal Postal Union
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WADIS	West African Development Information System
WCARRD	World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
WFS	World Fertility Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
ZONTA	International Service Organization of Executive and Professional Women

FOREWORD

This report on the activities of the Commission during the 1986-1987 biennium is the fifth in the series which I started in 1978 as a means of reporting to member States on the activities of the Commission as carried out by its main policy organ, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in the pursuit of their onerous task of promoting economic development and growth in the region and assisting members both individually and collectively through intergovernmental organizations and institutions to formulate policies, programmes and projects and implement them. As is the practice since the report on the 1982-1983 biennium, the section of the present report which deals with the implementation of the work programme and priorities, namely chapter III, is basically the same as the relevant component on ECA of the programme performance report of the Secretary-General, which will be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its twenty-eighth session in April-June 1988.

In the foreword to the 1984-1985 biennial report, I went to a great length in explaining the economic crisis which had then engulfed the region and the measures which were being taken at various levels to deal with it. In particular, I mentioned the preparations which were being made for the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the crisis under the auspices of the United Nations Secretariat under the able leadership of the Secretary-General as well as in the framework of the Permanent Steering Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

The special session did take place from 27 May to 1 June 1986 and the outcome was the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). The major input of Africa to the session entitled Africa's Submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis was the joint product of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa with the assistance of the sectoral specialized agencies and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as that of development-oriented African institutions such as the African Development Bank and the subregional economic groupings.

Although the special session took place after the Commission's work programme and priorities for the 1986-1987 biennium had been approved by the General Assembly, we were nevertheless able to modify our activities where necessary to reflect the requirements of the implementation of the Programme. However, in view of the fact that the United Nations Programme incorporates Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), adopted by the African Heads of State and Government in July 1985, the modification necessary was not significant. Thus, throughout chapter III of this report, one will find references to the implementation of the activities directed at achieving the objectives of APPER and the UN-PAAERD.

But, what is probably more significant about the UN-PAAERD is that provisions were made for the monitoring of its implementation at the global, regional, subregional and national levels. It was in this context that

the Secretary-General of the United Nations established two mechanisms: (a) the United Nations Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the vice-chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of ECA, with the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa as the secretary; and (b) the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of ECA and with ECA providing its secretariat services. The Steering Committee assists the Secretary-General in the mobilization of the entire United Nations system and the international community for the effective implementation of the United Nations Programme while the Inter-agency Task Force is the technical and operational arm of the Steering Committee. The Task Force is responsible for the collection of the relevant information on the progress made in the implementation of the Programme and monitors its implementation at all levels - national, subregional and continental - and prepares the drafts of the Secretary-General's reports on the implementation of the Programme.

The Steering Committee and the Inter-agency Task Force have constituted other channels through which we have strengthened our collaboration and co-operation with the agencies of the United Nations system during the biennium, and I am personally grateful to those agencies which have made such co-operation and collaboration possible and fruitful through the use of their own resources. Such co-operation and collaboration are particularly important since they have led to more joint activities such as the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development which is to be held in Khartoum, the Sudan, in March 1988.

In addition to the activities undertaken within the United Nations, we have also intensified our collaboration with the Organization of African Unity both through the General Secretariat and the Permanent Steering Committee of the Organization. Thus, in pursuance of the objective of implementing the other decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its twenty-first summit in July 1985, namely the convening of an "International Conference on Africa's External Debt", the ECA secretariat, the African Centre for Monetary Studies, the African Development Bank, and the General Secretariat of OAU collaborated in the preparation for and servicing of the extraordinary summit devoted to the discussion of the debt issue including the adoption of an African position for the proposed international conference on Africa's external debt. The preparatory process had involved the preparation of technical documents for and the convening of an expert group meeting, and the servicing of the meetings of the Permanent Steering Committee and of the Council of Ministers preparatory to the summit.

Other activities which had been devoted to the implementation of the goals and objectives of the UN-PAAERD were the second extraordinary session of the Commission/second extraordinary meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 October 1986, and the International Conference on "Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development", held at Abuja, the new capital of Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987. The purpose of the second extraordinary session/meeting was to examine and approve UNDP's proposals for its Fourth Regional Programming Cycle for Africa which are geared

to contributing to the achievements of the goals and objectives of APPER and the UN-PAAERD in particular and of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos in general. Activities of the secretariat which were undertaken in response to the decisions of the Ministers at that meeting are to be found largely in the chapter on "Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation and integration". The main outcome of the Abuja conference was the Abuja Statement which not only reinforces the arguments underlying APPER and the UN-PAAERD but also provides specific recommendations for their accelerated implementation. The Abuja Statement was presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-second session.

When I referred to the question of resource availability for the implementation of our work programme and priorities in the 1984-1985 report, I said that while resources under the regular budget increased slightly, resources from extrabudgetary sources, particularly from the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development decreased drastically. Unfortunately, due to the financial crisis confronting the United Nations as a result of shortfalls from expected assessed contributions and the economy measures which the Secretary-General had to apply with the approval of the General Assembly throughout the biennium, the actual allotments made to the Secretariat were substantially less than the appropriations which the General Assembly had approved at its fortieth session at the end of 1985 for the biennium. Indeed, those measures such as reduction in appropriations for travel and consultancy, and the freeze on recruitment led to serious departures from programme commitments in the form of reformulations, postponements and terminations. Other measures such as deferral for a six-month period of the implementation of promotion registers, and reduction of overtime allotments, while not leading directly to reformulations, postponements and terminations nevertheless affected the level of productivity through their negative impact on the morale of staff members. The cumulative effects of all the measures are reflected in each programme area in chapter III. They are also reflected in the annex to this report on the financial crisis and performance by programme.

The departures from programmed commitments occurred in spite of stringent measures taken by the ECA secretariat itself to minimize the adverse impact of the economy measures. Noteworthy among these measures was the requirement for ECA staff members travelling on mission to collect their tickets for their onward journey from different points. That practice coupled with the use of excursion tickets wherever possible yielded substantial savings and has enabled the delivery of more outputs than would otherwise have been possible. Considerable savings were also realized through improved management in the utilization of consultancy resources, strict control of the number and length of documents submitted to meetings, the requirement for staff members on occasion to produce such documents in at least two of the official languages of the Commission and the scheduling of several meetings consecutively.

Unfortunately, we are not yet out of the woods since the economy measures are still in force. All these, of course, must be seen against the background of the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts

to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations - otherwise known as the Group of 18 - which specifically recommended that the staff of the United Nations should be reduced by 15 per cent. In the context of the recommendations of the Group of 18 and their approval by the General Assembly, activities are now going on in ECOSOC on the question of in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations with a view to streamlining it and in the secretariat on staff reduction and restructuring so that the secretariat may become leaner and more efficient. Until the exercises are completed, we cannot know the exact level of staff for the secretariat of the Commission and the new structure that may be established in the years to come.

The question of resource availability to the Commission and its secretariat was duly examined by the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its thirteenth meeting/twenty-second session of the Commission in 1987. Out of the concern of the Ministers for the danger which the reduction of the existing inadequate resources will constitute to the capacity of the Commission and its secretariat to assist member States to prosecute their economic and social problems, they decided that the members of the Bureau should see the Secretary-General of the United Nations to plead with him so that he might not apply his economy measures equally to ECA. The members of the Bureau did see the Secretary-General on 1 October 1987 and I believe the Chairman of the twenty-second session of the Commission who led the delegation will be reporting to the twenty-third session of the Commission/fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning.

Since April 1987, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) had been seized with the problem of adequate resources for ECA. It was on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee made at its resumed session in September 1987, that the Fifth Committee, in considering the 1988-1989 ECA programme budget, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a new report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session giving information on the resources he intended to take to ensure that due consideration was given to the priority he had assigned to the UN-PAAERD. The Fifth Committee had further recommended that pending consideration of this report by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) should ensure that adequate resources are made available to ECA for the full implementation of its work programme and priorities.

The increasing tightness of regular budget resources is more and more enhancing the importance of extrabudgetary resources. In this connection, I am happy to report that the situation with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and with bilateral sources was brighter in the 1986-1987 biennium than in the 1984-1985 biennium. The signs now are that these sources may still be more encouraging in the 1988-1989 biennium.

However, I should like to sound a note of warning. Extrabudgetary resources can be extremely volatile as the experience with the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development has shown us. Yet, in the face of dwindling allocations from assessed contributions which are becoming more

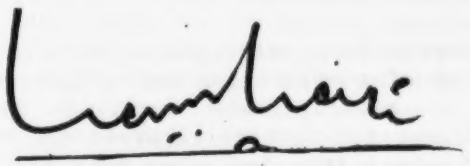
and more difficult to forecast, collective self-reliance has to depend on voluntary contributions by member States. But unfortunately, the performance of the sixth pledging conference to UNCTAD in 1987 has continued to give me cause for concern. It is true that African countries are going through difficult economic and social crisis characterized by shortfalls in foreign exchange earnings due to collapse of world commodity prices, decreasing private capital flows and structural adjustment and stabilization programmes with their untrammelled social costs. Nevertheless, I believe that it is in a time of distress like this that commitment to multilateral co-operation and collective self-reliance can be properly tested. Accordingly, I should like to appeal once again to all member States and particularly to those which have never contributed to the Fund since its establishment in 1977 to rally round and support it.

In chapter III, reference is made in almost all programmes to one form or the other of co-operation and collaboration with one agency or the other. Moreover, I have already referred to the type of co-operation and collaboration which we have received from both agencies of the United Nations system and others in relation to both the preparation for the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the economic crisis in Africa and the monitoring of the implementation of its outcome. Indeed, without such co-operation and collaboration either through joint Divisions/Units, concertation meetings, inter-agency co-ordinating committees or task forces, our task would have been more difficult. Yet, co-operation and collaboration are prerequisites for accelerated development in Africa. Therefore, I should like to appeal to member States to give greater support to their instruments of co-operation and co-ordination such as the economic groupings and the specialized institutions. These institutions have to be strengthened before they can assist adequately in the efforts to restructure African economies and eradicate poverty.

The foregoing have highlighted the activities of the Commission and its secretariat during the biennium that has just passed. One legitimate question which could be asked is: What was the economic and social situation in the biennium? There is no straight answer to that question. What is clear is that taking 1986 and 1987 together, the overall situation was better than the 1984-1985 biennium. However, it is clear that the encouraging signs which we saw in 1986, particularly in the area of food and agriculture, were not sustained in 1987. On the other hand, the collapse in the prices of commodities in 1986 was a bit relieved in 1987 through the firming-up of the price of oil and a few other commodities even if the serious slide in the value of the dollar as against the major international currencies eroded the purchasing power of the earnings from oil in non-dollar markets. Other negative aspects of the economic situation in Africa in the biennium and particularly in 1987 were forecasts of increased food aid requirements, stagnation of official development assistance, increase in cumulative external debt, increased number of debt reschedulings with their attendant extra costs, and the social and political costs of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes. Indeed, the differentiation of African economies went deeper in the biennium.

In effect, the sluggishness of African economies and their vulnerability continue and we are far from moving towards the twin objective of self-reliant

and self-sustaining, internally-generated processes of economic development and growth. Yet, the building blocks for such processes have already been adequately outlined in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos - the sheet-anchor of economic development and growth efforts for which APPER and the UN-PAAERD have been fashioned as instruments for their accelerated implementation. I am afraid we have no alternative but to return to them constantly.



Adebayo Adedeji
United Nations Under-Secretary-General
Executive Secretary of the
Economic Commission for Africa

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AFRICA IN 1986 AND 1987 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, AIMS AND STRATEGIES

Introduction

The 1986-1987 biennium marked the first two years of the five-year period covered by Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) which was adopted by the Assembly of African Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 1985. APPER was adopted as a medium-term strategy for dealing with the unprecedented economic and social crisis which afflicted the countries of the region in the first half of the 1980s and which if not dealt with would continue to retard the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development and the Final Act of Lagos. In solidarity with African countries and Governments, the international community, through the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirteenth special session in May/June 1986, adopted unanimously the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). The UN-PAAERD not only reflects the basic objectives of APPER, it also embodies the pledge on the part of the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral donors, to complement Africa's efforts.

Accordingly, in 1986 and 1987, African countries and Governments have vigorously and relentlessly pursued domestic policy reform measures as required by the two programmes as well as the implementation of structural programmes either under the auspices of the World Bank or on their own with a view to achieving economic recovery and laying the basis for more enduring economic development and growth. Unfortunately these domestic efforts have not been matched by an adequate response by Africa's development partners in accordance with the commitments they entered into in the UN-PAAERD. Exogenous factors, particularly in the external environment, have continued to exert a negative influence on overall economic performance in the region and have dampened the chances of maximizing whatever gains that might have resulted from the ongoing structural reform process.

Inadequate or late rains as well as long periods of dry spells in various parts of the region have in 1987 almost wiped out the gains in agricultural production, especially food, made with the recovery in the food and agriculture sector in 1985 and 1986. The continued slump in commodity prices, especially for such important crops as tea and coffee, has resulted in a significant increase in the net loss in possible trade earnings of developing African countries in 1986 and 1987. The poor international demand for oil has also continued to impede the growth of the major oil-exporting countries of the region. This, coupled with a level of capital inflow that has remained grossly inadequate throughout the period under review and a debt-service burden which has become even more excruciating with the fall in the value of the United States dollar, has led many countries of the region to adopt more import restrictions with their resultant negative effects on growth potentials.

A detailed review of economic and social conditions in Africa in 1986-1987 is contained in the annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1985-1986 and 1986-1987 and the ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1987 and 1988. The present chapter summarizes the major trends in the economic and social situation in the light of regional development objectives, aims and strategies.

Social and economic conditions in Africa in the 1986-1987 biennium

As it is, while during the two-year period under review, socio-economic conditions in Africa have changed from the situation of uniform disaster that characterized the previous biennium to one that is distinctly marginally better. Sluggish performance in overall output at 0.5 and 0.8 per cent respectively for 1986 and 1987 in the face of high rates of population growth and unemployment levels has led to a further deterioration in overall living standards.

In 1986, the non-oil exporting African countries had, as a group, their best overall economic performance since the beginning of the decade with their combined GDP growing by 3.7 per cent in that year, as a result of the return of good weather conditions and success with agricultural support policies. The low growth rate in the total regional output was due to the downturn in the oil-exporting countries whose economies contracted by 1.2 per cent. In 1987, economic performance was uniformly poor in both groups of countries; non-oil exporting countries registering an overall rate of growth in total output of only 1.6 per cent while in the oil-exporting countries, output barely expanded at 0.3 per cent. The return of drought in several areas of the region was responsible for the poor performance in the former group of countries while the weak demand for oil and the reduction in production levels as a result of the OPEC quota policy system were the cause of the poor showing in the latter group.

Value added in the agriculture sector increased at a negligible rate of 0.5 per cent in 1987. Given the importance of the sector and the fact that it grew at modest rates in 1985 and 1986, that growth rate should be viewed as a serious setback. Performance in the food subsector was particularly dismal. While results were mixed in different parts of the region, cereal production for the region as a whole is estimated to have fallen by about 8 per cent in 1987 while that of tubers rose by only 1.6 per cent. Industrial crops, in contrast, on the average performed fairly satisfactorily in 1987 with such crops as coffee, cotton, cocoa, tea and tobacco registering substantial rates of increase in 1987. There was however virtual stagnation in the output of forestry and fish products. Fish and fish products have in fact continued to decline on a per capita basis and the region remains a net importer of these products. The situation in the forestry subsector remains to be of serious concern in view of the implications on overall development of rising economic costs resulting from widespread environmental degradation, including rapid and rampant deforestation.

The crucial role of the weather in African agriculture was once again demonstrated in 1987. Weather was the overriding factor in the overall performance of the sector. Unusually prolonged rains have hampered harvesting operations and delayed land preparations in several countries along the Gulf of Guinea. In some parts of the Sahel as well as in the Sudan and Uganda,

they were late, inadequate and poorly distributed. Consequently, harvests were adversely affected to the extent that food production in the Sahel was in 1987 10 per cent below that of the level attained in 1986. In parts of Ethiopia and some Southern African countries especially Malawi, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, prolonged dry spells led to almost complete crop failures.

All these underscore the importance, for African countries, of the need to continue the momentum of policy reforms initiated within the agriculture sector during the past two to three years to make the sector more resilient. In the circumstances, the increased emphasis on food security, efficiency of land use and farming systems, research and extension services, forest conservation and improved marketing services in the regional recovery and development programmes needs to be intensified even further. Similarly, the policy instruments adopted in the past few years including incentives, institutional reforms and allocation of a higher proportion of total investment volumes to the food and agriculture sector should be pursued with greater vigour.

Developments in the mining sector in Africa remain greatly constrained by the behaviour of the world market for mineral products and by other limitations in the non-fuel component of the sector. Thus, during the period under review, depressed demand conditions in the OECD countries and the prevailing over-supply and over-stocking situation with respect to all the commodities of export interest to Africa, except copper and precious metals, have continued to keep the prices of both fuel and major non-fuel mineral products with the exception of manganese and iron ore at below three quarters of their 1980 levels. Oil prices rose from their low level of about $US 9 a barrel in August 1986 to about $US 17.50 a barrel in January 1987 and have stabilized at around OPEC's target of $US 18 a barrel for most of 1987. Overall regional petroleum production however fell by 5 per cent in 1987 to 230.2 million tons following a slight rise of 0.7 per cent in 1986. The fall in 1987 was largely due to production falls in African OPEC member countries. Non-OPEC African producers in fact increased their petroleum output by 4.9 per cent to about 35 per cent of total regional output in 1987. On the whole, however, the revenues of African oil exporters did not increase and they had to adopt widespread import restrictions to control balance-of-payments deficits.

Of the non-fuel commodities, the prices of aluminium, copper, lead, gold and diamond showed significant recovery in 1987 rising by 38.5, 13.8, 30.4, 21.4 and 15 per cent respectively as compared to 1986. Unfortunately, because of production difficulties arising mainly from the shortage of imported equipment and other vital production inputs, especially in the major producing countries, the regional output of copper fell by 3 per cent in 1987.

Apart from price and demand fluctuations, the mining sector in Africa is increasingly facing other limitations inherent especially in the non-fuel subsector. These limitations which are reflected primarily in the shortage of domestic expertise and poor infrastructure have recently become more acute as investible funds become less available and will remain a serious stumbling block to efforts at recovery and adjustment in the mineral-dependent countries in Africa.

Manufacturing output rose by 3.7 per cent in 1987, an improvement on the growth of 2.4 per cent achieved in 1986. In reality therefore the region

is performing far below the average annual rate of growth in manufacturing of 9.6 per cent postulated for the period 1986-1990 in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development.

Growth in the sector continued to be constrained by the inadequacy of foreign exchange resources required to import necessary factor inputs. The much-needed growth-promoting impulses that the sector is expected to generate for the rest of the economy as well as the related employment, income and welfare benefits will remain elusive as long as there are no definite efforts to reduce the excessive dependence of the sector on foreign factor inputs, including raw materials and expertise in favour of greater reliance on domestic resources through more effective intersectoral linkages especially with agriculture and the development of appropriate skills.

Domestic demand has continued to remain weak. For the region as a whole, it fell by 1 per cent in 1987 after stagnating in 1986. However, both public and private consumption increased albeit modestly in 1987, the former by 0.4 per cent which is significant given the continuous decline since 1982, and the latter by 1.3 per cent, the highest growth rate since 1982. In per capita terms, there has been a large fall in total consumption since 1980. The fall amounted to 8.3 per cent for the region as a whole but in some countries, it reached almost catastrophic dimensions.

As consumption was allowed to rise even modestly in the prevailing situation of sluggish growth and contracting imports, fixed capital formation fell by as much as 10 per cent in 1987. As a proportion of GDP, fixed capital formation has fallen steadily from 24 per cent in 1982 to 17 per cent in 1987 reflecting the negative net effect of the adjustment process on the rate of investment. The largest fall in terms of the share of investment in total resources and volume has occurred in the oil-exporting countries which on average account for 73 per cent of fixed capital formation in the region.

The total value of exports rose by 15.1 per cent to $US 75.3 billion in 1987. This compares favourably with the drop in total export values experienced in 1986 following the virtual collapse in oil prices in that year. The rise in 1987 is largely accounted for by the increase in oil prices. However, because of OPEC quota policy and poor demand, most of the oil-exporting countries could not realize increase in exports commensurate with the level of increase in oil prices. The total value of imports, on the other hand, rose only modestly by 3.3 per cent in 1987 as countries generally reduced imports in the face of export revenues which were far below known potentials in order to release funds mainly to meet debt-service obligations. The regional trade balance accordingly changed from a deficit of $US 2.4 billion in 1986 to a surplus of $US 3.4 billion in 1987. It is to be noted that that surplus was only one-fourth of the $US 12 billion recorded in 1985. The current account deficit has however improved from $US 13.7 billion in 1986 to $US 11.2 billion in 1987. The deficit would have been lower except for the higher deficit in service payments and private transfers due mainly to higher debt-service payments. Official transfers hardly increased in 1987 while capital inflows dropped by about $US 0.6 billion.

The debt burden now stands out as the most critical factor in the prevailing social and economic crisis of the region. In 1987, the region's total external debt rose to an estimated $US 218.2 billion with sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 54.2 per cent of this total. It is, however, not so much the volume as the size of debt obligations in relation to available resources for servicing them which is the cause of much concern. The debt-service ratio for the region as a whole was 42.7 per cent in 1986 and 35.8 per cent in 1987. These ratios occurred at a time when the demand for primary commodities of interest to Africa in the developed countries was in substantial decline and the inflow of official development assistance was either stagnating or in decline in real terms just as the net flows of direct foreign investment were doing. Together, these factors constitute strangleholds on economic and social progress in the region.

Trends in domestic policy reforms

If the generally discouraging developments in the economies of African countries described in the foregoing paragraphs occurred in the period 1986-1987, it was not because African Governments and countries did not implement the policy prescriptions in APPER and the UN-PAAERD. Indeed, some far-reaching reform measures were initiated and vigorously pursued during the biennium by most countries of the region to improve resource and macro-economic management, re-order priorities and enhance domestic resource mobilization for medium-term development.

Of particular importance have been the measures taken in favour of agriculture. There has been a definite shift in favour of the sector as shown in the changes that have been initiated in institutional and incentive structures in many countries. Producer prices have in general been revised upwards and special assistance programmes for private small farmers have been initiated at the same time as subsidies on food and agricultural inputs were reduced. Agricultural state marketing monopolies have in particular been the object of reform measures in many countries. Many of these were either abolished or had their operations substantially streamlined to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.

In the industrial sector, similar measures have been taken by a number of countries in respect of incentive structures including especially the rationalization of tariffs, licensing restrictions on imports, investment subsidies, and the revision of investment codes and interest rate and wage policies. The overriding objective has been to bring about a greater measure of industrial rehabilitation through enhanced productivity and more effective use of domestic resources. The role of the private sector in all these has increasingly been emphasized.

Concern with persistent disequilibria in financial balances has continued to be translated into a variety of austerity measures which have sometimes been implemented at great political risks and considerable social costs.

While the reform process has not yet begun to pay off in terms of growth, there seems to be no alternative to the intensification of efforts to put African economies on an even keel. Accordingly, the reform measures now in place should be intensified and pursued with more vigour. The main stumbling block to the region's progress has been the failure on the part of the international community to honour fully its commitments in the UN-PAAERD. It has

been pointed out above that resource flows to Africa have declined again in 1987 and have been grossly inadequate to compensate for shortfalls in export earnings. In the area of debt management, while some creditor countries have offered some relief, including outright cancellation and rescheduling, these have not had a significant impact on Africa's debt burden. These failures and the prevailing instability in international financial markets, including fluctuating exchange rates, high and variable interest rates, increased protectionism and uncertainties in the commodities area, have constituted and continue to constitute constraining external environment. The prospects for African economic recovery and development are dependent to a considerable extent on lasting solutions being found to these problems.

CHAPTER II

POLICY ORGANS AND ADVISORY BODIES

Policy organs

As concern for the economic and social prospects of Africa deepened calling for urgent decisions to be taken at the highest policy-making level, during the period 1986-1987 the Commission had to meet twice in regular session and twice in special session. The two regular sessions were the twenty-first session of the Commission/twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the twenty-second session of the Commission/thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers held from 17 to 21 April 1986 in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, and from 23 to 27 April 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, respectively. As usual, the regular sessions of the Commission were immediately preceded by the seventh meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW) held in Yaounde from 9 to 14 April 1986 and by the eighth meeting held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 20 April 1987 respectively. The special sessions of the Commission were the first and second such sessions ever held by the Commission and took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 April 1986 and from 13 to 16 October 1986 respectively.

The details of these meetings are provided below in the order in which they were held.

First special session of the Commission/first special meeting of the Conference of Ministers

The special session of the Commission was a historic event in the sense that it was the first time in the 28 years' life of the Commission that it had met in special session. The session was held at the instance of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity for the specific purpose of making a direct contribution to the extraordinary session of that Council which took place immediately after the ECA special session to adopt Africa's Submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa to be convened from 27 to 31 May 1986.

Accordingly, the first special session of the Commission examined in detail, both through a general debate and a chapter-by-chapter review, the draft of Africa's submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly as presented to it in document OAU/ECM/2XV/Rev.1, E/ECA/ECM/1/1/Rev.1 by the Permanent Steering Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) established by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-first ordinary session. The session adopted a resolution on "Africa's submission to the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations at the ministerial level to examine in depth the critical economic situation in Africa" by which inter alia it transmitted its report (E/ECA/ECM.1/2) containing its contribution to Africa's submission to the Special Session of the General Assembly for consideration by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth extraordinary session scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 March 1986.

Twenty-first session of the Commission/twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and seventh meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW)

These meetings, together with five separate other intergovernmental meetings of the Commission which immediately preceded them, were held in Yaounde, Cameroon, at the generous invitation of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon.

The twenty-first session of the Commission was the first time the Commission was meeting in regular session since the adoption, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1985, of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER). The session was accordingly seized of the main issues addressed in the Priority Programme. Specifically, the Minister reviewed critically the prevailing economic and social situation in Africa against the background of the analysis contained in the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1984-1985, and the ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1986 and took note of the efforts deployed by the Commission to assist member States tackle their development problems as outlined in the Biennial Report of the Executive Secretary, 1984-1985. On the basis of the recommendations of TEPCOW, the Ministers examined and took appropriate decisions on the following major subjects and issues: (a) measures for the improvement of the critical situation in the food and agriculture sector; (b) progress made in the establishment of the African Monetary Fund on whose early establishment they gave specific directives; (c) trade and development finance with emphasis on the important role that trade can play in the implementation of APPER; (d) African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) about whose establishment the Ministers reaffirmed their earlier decision; and (e) human resources needs, development and utilization, in relation to which the Ministers emphasized the need for a greater use of African expertise at the national and regional levels and for making as much use as possible of the services and expertise available at ECA-sponsored institutions.

The Ministers also considered and accepted TEPCOW's recommendations on the integration of women in the development process, the development of environmental capabilities in Africa, the promotion of interregional co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the strengthening of ECA-sponsored institutions and the review of progress in the implementation of such ongoing special programmes as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

As is the custom, the session considered and endorsed the reports and recommendations of other sectoral ministerial and expert meetings including the annual meetings of the organs of the MULPOCs which had been held at various times previously.

In all, 26 resolutions on the issues considered were adopted (report E/ECA/CM.12/45 or E/1986/33).

Second special session of the Commission/second special meeting of the Conference of Ministers

The special session was convened in accordance with Commission resolution 856 (XXI) adopted on 19 April 1986 in Yaounde for the primary purpose of reviewing and approving the UNDP-assisted Fourth Regional Programming Cycle for Africa, 1987-1991. However, since it was the first time that the Commission was meeting after the adoption, by the General Assembly at its special session held from 27 May to 1 June 1986, of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), the Conference also (a) reviewed and assessed the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly; (b) considered the implications of the UN-PAAERD for linkages between country programmes and the regional programme during the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle; (c) examined co-operation between UNDP and ECA concerning the critical economic situation in Africa; (d) reviewed the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; and (e) examined the problem of technical co-operation in Africa especially in the framework of the national technical co-operation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs).

The Conference of Ministers approved the general framework of the draft UNDP Regional Programme for Africa and commended it as a far-reaching and relevant programme of assistance for Africa and took note of the fact that more preparatory work would be undertaken for the selection and formulation of other activities especially in the field of economic co-operation in line with its recommendations. In approving the draft document, the Conference also appealed to the Administrator of UNDP to increase the magnitude of the resources allocated to Africa in the light of the crisis facing the region.

In its assessment of the special session of the General Assembly which adopted the UN-PAAERD, the Conference endorsed the machineries that had already been put in place for the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme and, in turn, recommended measures that should be taken at several levels to ensure its successful implementation. It also endorsed the new approach to human resources development in Africa being introduced by UNDP through NATCAPs and requested the Administrator to provide ECA with the appropriate resources to ensure its effective participation in country programming exercises, the evaluation of national programmes of economic development, and the preparation, organization and follow-up of UNDP-sponsored round tables for member States.

Other recommendations were made in respect of the linkages between the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa and the country programmes of the organization, the organization of an international scientific conference on the causes of the Lake Nyos disaster in Cameroon, UNDP special assistance to member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), support to the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and support to African regional and subregional organizations.

In all, the Conference adopted seven resolutions which are contained in its report E/ECA/ECM.2/8.

Twenty-second session of the Commission/thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW)

As reflected in the theme of the session - Towards Economic Recovery and Development - the twenty-second session of the Commission was devoted essentially to a review of progress made and constraints encountered in overall socio-economic growth and development of the region as well as in individual sectors and to an assessment of the degree of implementation of the UN-PAAERD. TEPCOW had, at its eighth meeting, prepared for the consideration of the Ministers a comprehensive set of proposals, recommendations and resolutions on a wide range of issues coming before the Conference. The Conference endorsed TEPCOW's report and in doing so noted with satisfaction the generally good performance of the agriculture sector which had recovered substantially from the severe drought of 1983-1985 and which was positively reflected in the overall growth performance of many African countries, especially the non-oil exporters. The Conference commended the Executive Secretary for his initiative in preparing an assessment of the efforts of the African countries in the implementation of the UN-PAAERD, based on questionnaires returned by the majority of member States. It was particularly encouraged by the tremendous efforts made by the African countries which showed that they had begun to live up to their commitments in the UN-PAAERD. The Conference however noted with concern the fact that such efforts were not being matched by a positive response from the international community, especially in such critical areas as primary export commodities, concessional financial flows, protectionism and external indebtedness.

The meeting further took note of and expressed its full support for the proposed International Conference on "Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development", the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, and the symposium on grass-root development to be organized by the Government of the Republic of Niger in June 1987.

The other major issues considered by the Conference included the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa, the mobilization of resources for the accelerated implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, trade and development including intra-African trade and trade with other regions of the world, the integration of women in development, natural resources exploration and exploitation and environment protection, the social, cultural and human dimensions of the development process in Africa, economic planning and management, and the mobilization of domestic financial resources for economic and social development.

In all, the Conference adopted 34 resolutions covering these and other areas. Of particular importance among the decisions taken were the adoption of the constitution of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development and the acceptance of the offer of the Government of the Republic of Niger to host the Centre; the endorsement of the new orientation being given by ECA to the promotion of integration projects in basic sectors and the role of the MULPOCs in fostering subregional economic co-operation;

the adoption of the Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII, which puts great emphasis on such issues as resources for development including financial and related monetary questions, commodities, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems as well as the problems of the least developed countries; the adoption of proposals on streamlining and rationalizing the intergovernmental structures of the Commission to be submitted to the Special Commission on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields of ECOSOC in accordance with decision 1987/112 of ECOSOC; the approval of the 1988-1989 programme of work and priorities of the Commission and the appeal made to the General Assembly of the United Nations to ensure that ECA was provided with adequate resources especially in view of the important role that the secretariat was expected to play in the implementation of the UN-PAAERD.

Among other highlights of the meeting was the review of progress made in the utilization of pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) in 1985 and the holding of the sixth Pledging Conference on 25 April 1987. In spite of the severe financial constraints facing the region, eight African countries announced contributions amounting to $US 304,429 while six other countries who had also pledged would indicate to the ECA secretariat later the corresponding amounts. The Conference noted with appreciation the contribution of the staff of the ECA secretariat who had also pledged an amount of $US 500,000.

The report of the session is available in document E/ECA/CM.13/60.

Other policy-making bodies

The following other policy-making bodies of the Commission held meetings during the period under review: the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning; the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries; the Conference of African Ministers of Finance; the Conference of African Ministers of Industry; the Conference of African Ministers of Trade; and the Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs).

The Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held its fifth meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 8 to 11 March 1986. The meeting, among other things, assessed progress made in the implementation of the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA) and considered the report of the fifth intergovernmental meeting of experts on the Regional African Satellite Communications Systems (RASCOM) and the JIU report on UNTACDA. It also evaluated the technical consultative meetings and considered the report of the Technical Committee on Air Transport in Africa.

The report of the meeting is available in document E/ECA/CM.12/43.

The Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries held its sixth meeting in Yaounde, Cameroon, from 15 to 17 April 1986. It was preceded by the fifth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries which also took place in Yaounde, from

2 to 4 April 1986. Both the meeting of experts and the Conference of Ministers focused on the review of economic and social conditions in African LDCs, 1984-1985; progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (SNPA) in Africa; food strategies in the African least developed countries; and review of ECA activities in 1984-1985 and work programme for 1986-1987 in favour of African least developed countries. After a thorough examination of the problems encountered in the implementation of the SNPA, the Ministers requested that the particular concerns and special problems of the African LDCs should be expressed by the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Secretary-General of OAU and by African delegations in all possible fora of relevance to the preparation of the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (E/ECA/CM.12/38).

The Conference of African Ministers of Finance held its second meeting in Libreville, Gabon, from 18 to 21 June 1986. The Ministers' meeting was preceded by the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts from Ministries of Finance, Central Banks and Legal Departments on 16 and 17 June 1986, which reviewed the draft Articles of Agreement for the proposed African Monetary Fund.

The objective of the Ministers' meeting was to consider the reports of the third and fourth meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and decide on whether or not there should be an agreement establishing the Fund to which the Statutes should be annexed. The Conference took note of the reports of the Experts' meetings and decided to adopt a resolution emphasizing their commitment to the establishment of an African Monetary Fund. The resolution also established an ad hoc Committee known as the Committee of Libreville on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund which was to report to the next meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance. The Conference also took note of the progress report on the preparation of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness. The Conference decided that its report (E/ECA/TRADE/51) would be adopted at its next meeting.

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry held its eighth meeting, which was jointly organized by the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 17 to 29 September 1986. The objective of the Conference was to review, on the basis of the report of the preceding meeting of its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts, progress in the industrialization of African countries, with particular emphasis on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) and the role of industry in the economic recovery and development of Africa.

The Conference adopted two resolutions. The first was on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) and the activities for the implementation of phase II of the programme for the Decade. The second resolution was on the funding of the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF) (report E/ECA/CM.13/20).

The Conference of African Ministers of Trade held its ninth meeting on 19 and 20 March 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with a view to reviewing developments in the field of trade and finance. The Conference considered the report of the meeting of its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts which had preceded its meeting. It adopted a set of resolutions on the fourth and fifth All-Africa Trade Fair, on Africa's trade with the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and on the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO) (report E/ECA/CM.13/55 or E/ECA/OAU/TRADE/33).

The Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries held its seventh meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 21 and 22 April 1987. It was preceded by the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African LDCs which also took place in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 April 1987.

The meeting reviewed the socio-economic conditions including especially the major development problems encountered and policies pursued during 1985-1986 in the African LDCs. It considered progress achieved in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the LDCs individually and collectively. It also examined the in-depth study on the implications of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes on long-term growth and development in African LDCs, and approved ECA's programme of work and priorities for the African LDCs for the 1988-1989 biennium.

The Conference adopted two resolutions - one on proposals on the developmental problems of African least developed countries for consideration by the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the other on measures for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African least developed countries (report E/ECA/CM.13/59).

The meetings of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) were organized as follows during the period under review:

(a) In 1986

1. Gisenyi-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 7 to 15 March 1986

The fourth meeting of the Subregional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development was held from 7 to 9 March, the meeting of the Committee of Officials of the MULPOC from 10 to 13 March and the meeting of the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State on 14 and 15 March 1986.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) food and agriculture; (ii) establishment of a forest industries complex; (iii) promotion of small-scale industries; (iv) promotion of co-operation in air and river transport; (v) study on interconnection of electrical networks; (vi) training of personnel in the use of new and renewable sources of energy; (vii) support to the request made to EEC for the establishment of the PADIS/CADIS project; (viii) support to the activities of the programme for the integration of women in the development process; and (ix) multisectoral assistance from UNDP to CEPGL (report ECA/MULPOC/GISENYI/IX/46).

2. Lusaka-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Maseru, from 17 to 22 March 1986

The meetings of Officials and Ministers took place from 17 to 20 and on 21 and 22 March 1986, respectively.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) the implementation of the subregional maize research networks; (ii) policy issues for food and agriculture development; (iii) expansion of the study on land-use policies and management; (iv) securing financial resources to implement the programme of rural fish culture development and technology transfer; (v) support to ECA-sponsored subregional institutions such as the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) and the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC); (vi) Integration of women in development; (vii) transport and communications; (viii) strengthening of the activities of PADIS and the establishment of the Eastern and Southern African Documentation and Information System (ESADIS); and (ix) continued assistance to the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC). The meeting also requested that continued assistance be rendered to liberation movements (report ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/IX/CM.2).

3. Niamey-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Lome, Togo, from 27 January to 12 February 1986

The experts of the Association of West African Intergovernmental Organizations met from 27 to 31 January; the chief executives of the intergovernmental organizations on 31 January and 1 February; the Committee of Officials of the MULPOC from 3 to 7 February; and the Council of Ministers from 10 to 12 February 1986.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) the strengthening of the operational efficiency of the MULPOC; (ii) survey of economic and social conditions in the subregion; (iii) inventory of water resources; (iv) market survey on iron and steel products; (v) survey on first-generation projects in the chemical industry; (vi) preparation of a model (TCDC) programme on cassava processing; (vii) compilation of small-scale technological processings of cassava into flour; (viii) design and manufacturing drawings of press for palm oil extraction; (ix) study on main bottle-necks to the expansion of production and promotion of trade; (x) assistance to the Subregional Centre for Research on Building and Construction Materials; (xi) continued assistance to member States in the training of statistical personnel, especially in the agriculture and informal sectors; (xii) recommendations of the fourth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; (xiii) support to the MULPOC women's programme; (xiv) implementation of the PADIS project; and (xv) setting up of an Ad Hoc Committee to review the mandate and scope of the MULPOC (report ECA/MULPOC/NIA/IX/41).

4. Tangier-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Tangier, Morocco, from 17 to 22 March 1986

The Committee of Officials met from 17 to 19 March and the Council of Plenipotentiaries on 20 and 21 March 1986.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) the possible establishment of a Preferential Trade Area; (ii) activities in agriculture and food security; (iii) industrial co-operation between countries of North Africa and countries of other African subregions; (iv) studies and research for the development of science and technology; (v) establishment of efficient shipping links between North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara; (vi) PADIS programme and the establishment of the North African Documentation and Information System (NADIS); (vii) expansion of the study on "Migratory labour from North Africa to Western Europe"; and (viii) the mobilization of resources for continuing the programme for the integration of women in economic and social development (report ECA/MULPOC/TANGIER/P.VI/3/Rev.1).

5. Yaounde-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Bangui, Central African Republic, from 19 to 22 February 1986

The Meeting of Officials was held on 19 and 20 February and the Council of Ministers on 21 and 22 February 1986.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) non-recorded border trade; (ii) the strengthening of the relations between training institutions of the subregion in the areas of research and training of trainers; (iii) support to the request made to EEC in relation to the financing of the PADIS/CADIS project; (iv) updating of the CADIS directory; (v) establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee on Transport; and (vi) seminars on the role of women in the linking of food-related activities (report MULPOC/YAO/CM.1X/RA/1).

(b) In 1987

1. Gisenyi-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 2 to 7 March 1987

The meeting of Officials was held from 2 to 5 March and the meeting of the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State on 6 and 7 March 1987.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) a feasibility study on the transformation of cassava; (ii) development of maize production; (iii) development and utilization of mineral resources; (iv) river transport; and (v) integration of women in development. The meeting also adopted a final communique (report ECA/MULPOC/GISENYI/X/45).

2. Lusaka-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 7 to 13 March 1987

The meetings of Officials and Ministers took place in Lusaka from 7 to 11 March and on 12 and 13 March 1987, respectively.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) evaluation of the Lusaka-based MULPOC; (ii) creation of an Association of Food Marketing Agencies for Eastern and Southern Africa (AFMESA); and (iii) evaluation of the Lagos Plan of Action, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD) (report ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/X/CM.3).

3. Niamey-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 10 to 17 February 1987

The tenth meeting of the Committee of Officials of the MULPOC was held from 11 to 14 February and was followed by the tenth meeting of the Council of Ministers on 16 and 17 February 1987.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) integration of women in development; (ii) review of the mandate of the MULPOC and redefinition of its scope of activity; (iii) high-level meeting of animal husbandry and veterinary officers in West Africa; and (iv) work programme for the 1988-1989 biennium (report ECA/MULPOC/NIA/87/X/28).

4. Yaounde-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 13 to 22 April 1987

The meeting of Officials was held on 13 and 14 April and the meeting of the Council of Ministers was held on 22 April 1987.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) the MULPOC programme for the integration of women in development; (ii) spreading of cassava transformation technologies and the extraction of palm oil; (iii) analysis of African present-day legislations, rules and tariff and non-tariff barriers; and (iv) implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the field of financial and commercial issues (report ECA/MULPOC/YAO/CM/X/RA/Rev.1).

5. Tangier-based MULPOC: Policy organs meetings held in Tangier, Morocco, from 24 to 28 March 1987

The seventh meeting of the Committee of Officials was held from 24 to 26 March and the seventh meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries on 27 and 28 March 1987.

Resolutions were adopted on (i) promoting and strengthening co-operation in the agriculture sector in North Africa; (ii) commitment for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area in North Africa; (iii) Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and (iv) creation of a permanent institutional structure for harmonization of maritime transportation in the subregion (report ECA/MULPOC/TANGIER/P.VII/2/Rev.1).

Subsidiary bodies

At present, the subsidiary bodies of the Commission are the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment; the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development; and the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC).

During the period under review these bodies held meetings as follows:

The fourth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 12 March 1986. The Conference met in committees and in plenary. There were four

committees, namely Planning Committee; Statistics Committee; Demography Committee; and Informatics and Documentation Committee. The Conferenece also met in the following joint committees: Planning and Statistics Committee; Statistics and Demography Committee; and Planning, Informatics and Documentation Committee. The Conference considered the reports of the committees and joint committees and adopted resolutions on (i) subregional perspectives; (ii) the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP); (iii) short-term forecasting in the African region; (iv) strengthening of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA); (v) the African demographic training institutes; and (vi) the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) (report E/ECA/CM.12/44).

The fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment was held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 13 February 1987. The meeting was devoted to a consideration of the ECA programme of work and priorities in the human settlements and environment fields and country reports on the national state of human settlements and the environment. The meeting adopted a resolution on the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment and made recommendations on environmental matters (report E/ECA/CM.13/33).

The fifth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development was held in Addis Ababa from 2 to 6 November 1987. The following were among the major recommendations of the meeting:

(a) Member States should support the activities of the subregional Working Groups and allocate funds for the projects identified by the Working Groups; in that connection, since Africa had a number of development banks at national subregional and regional levels, such banks and various multinational corporations should devote a certain percentage of their profits to science and technology;

(b) The ECA MULPOCs should oversee and co-ordinate the Working Group activities in their respective subregions;

(c) The ECA secretariat should carry out, in collaboration with OAU, ARCT, FAO, UNESCO, ILO and other relevant international organizations, in-depth studies on indicators on science and technology development, relevant to the African conditions, and present the studies for an examination by an expert group meeting;

(d) The ECA secretariat should continue to seek financial resources, both within the region and outside, for launching the pilot phase of the ATAS-Africa project as early as possible; and

(e) The ECA, OAU and UNESCO secretariats should devise appropriate modalities for co-operation in the interest of Africa and avoid duplication of their activities with respect to the development of the African Science and Technology Information System (ASTIS).

CHAPTER III

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION (1986-1987)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The secretariat, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), carried out a number of activities in the food and agriculture sector during the 1986-1987 biennium. Broadly speaking, these activities fell under the following three subprogrammes: (a) agricultural development policy, planning and programming; (b) promotion of integrated rural development, improvement of agricultural institutions and services, and expansion of food production; and (c) agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities.

Agricultural development policy, planning and programming

In the areas of agricultural development policy, planning and programming, activities were concentrated on suitable strategies for the conservation and development of forestry resources, and for the formulation and implementation of effective policies, plans and investment programmes.

In that context, four reports were completed and submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning. The first report on "Policy measures and institutions for improved forest conservation and development in Africa" reviewed the current practices of forest conservation and related policy issues as a basis for proposing remedial actions. The findings of the report were essentially founded on the Miombo forestry ecosystem, which covers an estimated area of 190 million ha in the African countries south of the equator and is disappearing at an annual rate of 200,000 ha mainly due to misuse and over-exploitation. The second report which was on "Land-use policies and farming systems in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan" stressed the basic role rainfed and irrigated farming played in the daily livelihood of rural communities in the four countries and underlined the critical importance of the forestry and ligneous ecosystems for the maintenance of a matched and harmonious environment in the countries. It laid particular emphasis on the need for according priority attention to the rational utilization of land and water resources and suggested a set of measures for improving the existing land-use and farming systems. The third report which was on "Land-use policies and farming systems in four African countries (Kenya, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia)" analysed such problem areas as land degradation, grazing conflicts in agro-pastoralism, rangeland management, and agro-forestry development. In conclusion, it recommended several measures including strengthening of member States' capacities in land-use planning and policy planning and analysis in this field. Finally, the fourth report attempted to evaluate the implementation of the food and agricultural aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action during the period 1980-1985 with a view to informing member States about the major difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and to help them draw useful lessons for the future. Two other reports were prepared for the same purpose at subregional levels, one

for the countries of the Lusaka-based MULPOC and the other for those of the Niamey-based MULPOC.

In the important areas of sound food security strategies development and enhancement of national preparedness for meeting emergencies, the secretariat, in collaboration with FAO and UNCTAD, assisted the Government of Ethiopia to formulate a food sector development strategy. The strategy report was submitted to the seminar on "food sector strategy" organized by the Government of Ethiopia at Alemaya University College of Agriculture (eastern Ethiopia) in December 1986.

Realizing the significance of such a strategy to the island countries in the region, the secretariat mounted a mission to Mauritius and to the Comoros. The purpose of the mission was to appraise the countries' planning and policy approaches including their capacity for implementing and monitoring investment programmes and projects and the performance of their agricultural statistical systems. A similar mission was also mounted to Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia with a view to advising the countries on how to improve the effectiveness of their statistical systems, which constitute a sine qua non for sound policies and planning. As part of its efforts to enhance the efficiency of intergovernmental institutions, the secretariat also provided advisory services to the East and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) in the organization of a course for senior government officials in the Lusaka MULPOC subregion in agricultural policy formulation and analysis. The role of the secretariat was that of providing a guest lecturer who prepared the required material for the course.

Promotion of integrated rural development, improvement of agricultural institutions and services and expansion of food production

The main activities undertaken by the secretariat under this subprogramme pertained to the strengthening of co-operation and trade in food and agricultural products; improvement of institutional conditions, increasing the production of food crops especially cereals, roots and tubers; and livestock production and the exploitation of fisheries resources. Due consideration was also given to the improvement of agricultural research activities in such areas as maize production. In this respect, emphasis was placed on training and extension services including the dissemination of new technologies.

Some of the major activities undertaken during the biennium related to the assistance that the secretariat continued to give to the member States of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in the establishment of a subregional maize research network. The secretariat, with the co-operation of the Government of the Netherlands, launched pilot maize research and demonstration trials for small-scale farmers. Apart from this, the secretariat initiated actions to promote subregional co-operation in the development of inland and marine fisheries. At the request of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), it undertook a study aimed at assisting the Commission in rehabilitating regional fisheries programmes in the conventional Lake Chad basin. Further, two studies were completed during the biennium, one on "Integrated development of fisheries industry in the CEPGL subregion" and the other on "Harmonization of development policies in the fisheries and aquaculture sector" in North Africa. The report on the latter study was submitted to the meetings of the North African MULPOC in 1987.

During the biennium, this subprogramme in collaboration with the other relevant programmes of the secretariat such as natural resources, assisted the Niger Basin Authority (NBA), the Senegal River Organization (OMVS), the Gambia River Organization (OMVG), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), and the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) to prepare multisectoral projects for financing under the UNDP Fourth Regional Programming Cycle.

In the area of integrated rural development, a special attention was given to the strengthening of women's participation in agricultural development and food production at the peasant level. The secretariat undertook field missions to Mauritius and Madagascar with a view to identifying projects for expanding food production through increased productivity of women farmers. In that respect, attention was given to the identification of policies that could help rural populations to improve living conditions. With the aim of improving agricultural institutions and services, a feasibility study on a subregional programme for production and distribution of selected seeds of rice, beans and soya was completed at the request of the CEPGL member States. Still in that important area of food and agriculture development a technical publication on production and marketing of fruits and vegetables was produced for the Government of Togo.

With regard to the livestock subsector, activities were directed at analysing measures and livestock public policies that would enhance subregional co-operation among member States. Thus, studies were undertaken on (a) the evaluation of the performance of the livestock subsector in the economies of the countries in North Africa and in the region as a whole; (b) the exploration of possible avenues for harmonization and co-ordination of related policies; and (c) the identification of joint investment opportunities in the public and private sectors for the production of and trade in selected agricultural products, including inputs and veterinary services at subregional and regional levels.

Two meetings were held during the biennium on the same problems. One, a technical workshop on the promotion and strengthening of co-operation in the agricultural sector in North Africa, was held in Tangier, Morocco, from 30 November to 7 December 1987 at the request of the member States of the North African MULPOC. The workshop discussed topics concerning the promotion of co-operation in the agricultural sector, especially in agricultural research and plant protection as well as the adoption of common policies and strategies for cereals, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural mechanization. The workshop examined in depth the technical papers on the aforementioned subject matters including a draft project document on a medium-term programme for agricultural development in North Africa to be submitted to UNDP for financing, all of which were prepared by the secretariat.

The second meeting, which was on "Subregional co-operation on livestock development in West Africa: increasing animal food availability through prevention, reduction and elimination of losses and waste" was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 7 to 12 December 1987. The meeting arrived at a "framework for interventions" in the sector, based on the pooling of resources for increased national and collective self-sufficiency in the production and supply of livestock inputs, services and products and agreed on a "master plan" for reducing the waste and losses that occur in the subsector.

Agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities

Activities undertaken during the biennium under this subprogramme were directed at the following:

(a) The pursuit of food security for the continent through the reduction of pre- and post-harvest food losses, the correct use of food aid and the improvement of post-harvest technologies;

(b) Training and manpower development in the field of agricultural marketing through technical co-operation among developing countries' activities and the improvement of co-operatives; and

(c) The improvement of input supply with emphasis on small farmers.

Food production and the prevention of pre- and post-harvest food losses constitute the heart of food security. The issues involved are better dealt with if strategies underpin them.

It was with the aim of providing information on existing schemes of intergovernmental organizations for dealing with these problems and advice on how to improve them that the secretariat with the collaboration of FAO undertook "a comparative study and analysis of ongoing food security programmes in Africa" for consideration by the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its twelfth meeting in 1986.

The report on the study and analysis highlighted the inadequacies in the areas of resource allocation, co-ordination and harmonization of food strategies and accordingly emphasized the need for more resources to be allocated to the promotion of food security, the co-ordination of the programmes of various financing agencies and the harmonization of food strategies including food security plans on a subregional basis. It recommended a detailed re-examination of past food policies by all member States and called for the formulation of a food sector strategy by those member States that did not yet have one.

Another study and analysis of the measures taken by member States and intergovernmental institutions between 1975 and 1985 to deal with the problems of pre- and post-harvest food losses was undertaken. The report on the study and analysis was submitted to the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its thirteenth meeting in 1987.

This report pointed to the considerable progress made by many member States and intergovernmental institutions in reducing post-harvest food losses although the level of performance in this area varied from country to country and from commodity to commodity. Among the recommendations made were the creation of national post-harvest co-ordinating units, where they were still lacking, and the establishment of subregional post-production committees to prepare and update inventories of improved post-production technologies. Extending its food loss reduction activities further, the secretariat also conducted a survey of constraints to improved storage facilities in Central and North Africa which was submitted to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. The report highlighted the measures which must be taken to improve storage structures as a vehicle for reducing food losses.

In 1986, the secretariat began the execution of two projects on the reduction of food losses financed by bilateral donors. One of the projects is concerned with assisting the member States in the four subregions of the continent to co-ordinate their activities related to the reduction of post-harvest food losses covering staple food of vegetable origin and animal and fishery products.

Under the project the secretariat has organized two subregional seminars, one in Lome, Togo, for countries of West Africa and the other in Nairobi, Kenya, for countries of Eastern and Southern Africa on the subject: food loss reduction in staple food and cereals. The secretariat has also been able to study and report on (a) the potential improvement of the post-harvest system in Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad; and (b) on the reduction of animal food losses and the improvement of fish storage, processing and marketing in West Africa. The second project is concerned with the reduction of both pre- and post-harvest losses in staple food crops through use of the integrated pest management methods developed at the International Centre of Insects Physiology and Ecology.

Continuing its effort to promote the training and development of manpower resources for the agricultural marketing institutions of Africa, the secretariat in collaboration with FAO Headquarters organized two further meetings for officials from agricultural marketing agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa, in Harare, Zimbabwe in June 1986 and July 1987 respectively. These meetings, which were a follow-up of the first expert consultation held in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania in November 1985, enabled participants to further discuss ways of improving and institutionalizing TCDC activities related to agricultural marketing in the countries of the subregion. As a concrete result of earlier discussions, the July 1987 meeting included a training workshop on "Management information systems" and concluded with the inaugural meeting of a new institution - the Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa (AFMESA). AFMESA, with a membership of 10 agencies from 10 countries, will act as the subregional co-ordinator of TCDC activities for the benefit of its members. The secretariat also prepared a technical publication on training and manpower development in Africa, for the benefit of agricultural marketing officials.

The role of co-operatives in agricultural and food marketing has always been emphasized. Accordingly, a report on "Measures for the improvement of co-operatives and small farmers organizations/associations in the marketing of food and livestock products" was submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its meeting in 1986.

The report was the result of a study carried out by a team of specialists who visited 11 countries in West, Eastern and Southern Africa to collect up-to-date information and make on-the-spot observations on the growth and performance of co-operatives. The study concluded, inter alia, that government policies were most often not sufficiently supportive of co-operative development, while the co-operatives themselves would generally benefit by improving their business capabilities and diversifying to include the handling, not only of export crops, but also of traditional food crops and livestock. The study drew attention to the many factors which inhibited the full participation of women in the co-operative movement. Finally, the secretariat prepared

a technical publication on "Measures for improving credit facilities and fertilizer marketing in Africa at the level of small farmer" for distribution to agricultural marketing officials.

The objective of the publication was to provide guidelines to member States on how to provide farmers, particularly the small farmers, timely access to the inputs they needed.

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Socio-economic analysis, planning and projections

In accordance with the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, the secretariat continued to assist African countries in the identification of development problems and the design of appropriate strategies and policies through a consistent assessment and analysis of the economic and social conditions in Africa. During the 1986-1987 biennium, the secretariat prepared two issues of the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa which covered 1984-1985 and 1985-1986. These surveys, which dealt with the economic performance, major developmental problems encountered and policies pursued by African countries as well as suggestions for possible policy options, were considered by the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its twelfth meeting/twenty first session of the Commission and its thirteenth meeting/twenty-second session of the Commission, respectively.

In collaboration with the African Development Bank (ADB), the secretariat prepared and published the 1985 and 1986 Economic Report on Africa. While the 1985 Economic Report concentrated on the external debt situation in Africa during 1971-1983 and offered suggestions on debt management and the role of ADB in alleviating the debt burden of African countries, the 1986 Economic Report analysed the performance of the agricultural sector during 1970-1983 and provided a synopsis of policy and institutional reforms required to enhance agricultural production in the continent.

With regard to planning and projections, the work programme during the 1986-1987 biennium focused on the development and strengthening of planning capability at the national level through devising appropriate planning methodologies and techniques. The programme centred around interrelated activities which covered the provision of advisory services in the field of planning to countries and territories, the establishment of forecasting systems and outlook, the modelling of key developmental sectors, the establishment of regional development perspectives, and subregional co-ordination of sectoral plans.

In the field of advisory services, assistance was provided to 15 countries on plan preparation evaluation, and economic projections and forecasts.

The secretariat continued its programme on the short-term modelling of the African economies whose objective is to provide African policy-makers

with an instrument that will enable them to make quick and appropriate adjustments to unexpected shocks that arise in the domestic as well as in the external spheres. The system has now been implemented in three countries and efforts are continuing to secure funds to enable the establishment of the system in other interested countries in the coming years.

In response to the recommendations of the second and third sessions of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers which emphasized the need to improve multisectoral planning models, a workshop on multisectoral planning models and short-term economic forecasting for policy design in development planning and management in African countries was held in Moscow from 15 to 28 September 1986. The workshop, in which 15 planning experts from as many African countries participated, made various recommendations regarding the integration of the informal sector into multisectoral development planning, the dynamization of input-output technical coefficients and their relevance in long-range projections of economic growth in developing African countries, the importance of the treatment of prices and balance-of-payment variables in short-term forecasting models, based on social accounting matrices, the elaborate modelling of key sectors, in particular, the energy sector for improved energy balance in Africa, and the need for strengthening the analytical tools for regional planning modelling.

In the area of appraisal of the progress in the implementation of agreed regional development strategies, such as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, and the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos, the secretariat continued to analyse and review the strategies and the economic policies promulgated in the recent African national development plans. The priorities and the actions which must be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels for the implementation of a process of sustained socio-economic growth and development in African countries were extensively assessed.

In response to the directives of the Final Act of Lagos, the secretariat embarked on studies to assess and investigate how the objectives of the African economic community through the appropriate consolidation and evolution of existing subregional structures could be achieved by reviewing approaches to sectoral planning in the different co-operation arrangements in Africa. Special importance was attached to the evaluation of the technical co-operation institutions and the supportive measures needed for the enhancement and strengthening of the institutional set-up required for the proper integration of the continent.

Fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level

In its continuing efforts to assist member States in formulating appropriate fiscal, monetary and financial policies designed to ensure the optimal use of their resources and in building adequate monetary and financial institutions, the secretariat undertook a major study on "Agricultural credit and the mobilization of resources in rural Africa". The study was presented to the fourth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers which was convened in Addis Ababa from 3 to 12 March 1986.

According to the study, agricultural credit, in the absence of correct institutional and development policies, has little impact on rural development. It is but one component among several that must be carefully co-ordinated to have any effect on production. Its effectiveness is largely determined by the land tenure, price, interest rate, marketing, extension services, taxation and saving policies. Addressing these complex and interconnected problems in compartmentalized manner is of little use.

As regards resource mobilization, the report indicated that an important aspect which is often overlooked is the fact that effective resource mobilization depends on agricultural development and the attendant structural reforms. If savings are to be enhanced, personal incomes should of necessity rise. Even a well-thought out policy will not succeed if personal incomes stagnate. In addition, in the African context, the problem of resource mobilization is not confined to increasing the volume and rate of savings but extends to ensuring that a rising marginal rate of savings is expressed in financial form. In this regard, the opening of a network of bank branches within easy access to the rural population could have a far-reaching impact on resource mobilization. The mere integration of credit in the framework of development planning is not enough. The banker's perspective of agricultural credit is his concern with institutional viability while the planner's perspective is to attain increased agricultural production. Therefore, serious co-ordination and co-operation between the credit institution and the planning department of the Ministry of Agriculture should be pursued at both the policy-making and the operational or field level.

African least developed countries (LDCs)

In spite of the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries in September 1981, the economic growth and development prospects of the African least developed countries remain unequivocally dim. In fact, their economic and social conditions have deteriorated progressively since 1981, thanks to uncontrollable natural disasters and extremely hostile external environment particularly in the critical areas of terms of borrowing and of commodity prices.

It was against these discouraging circumstances that the ECA secretariat had continued to carry out its activities with respect to these countries, aimed at providing more information and analysis on their problems, their special situations and their continuing uphill task to make ends meet. Thus, the ECA special programme for the African LDCs, which is co-ordinated by an in-house interdivisional committee on LDCs, continued to focus on activities with direct linkage to improvement in institutional capabilities for planning and programming and the design of appropriate strategies and policies at the country level through the provision of advisory services.

During the 1986-1987 biennium, the following major studies and research activities were carried out:

(a) Review of economic and social conditions in African least developed countries, 1985-1986;

(b) Implications of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes for long-term growth and development in African least developed countries: issues for consideration;

(c) Progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African least developed countries, 1986;

(d) Survey of economic and social conditions in African least developed countries, 1986-1987;

(e) Development and effective utilization of human resources in African least developed countries;

(f) The 1987 report on progress achieved by the African LDCs, individually and as a group, in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA).

Most of these reports were submitted for consideration by the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries as discussed below.

In accordance with ECA resolution 397 (XV) which established the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries as a subsidiary organ of the Commission, the secretariat organized and serviced the sixth and seventh meetings of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries which were held in Yaounde, Cameroon, from 15 to 17 April 1986 and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 21 and 22 April 1987, respectively. These meetings were preceded by preparatory meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries.

The substantive issues dealt with by the sixth meeting of the Conference included: review of economic and social conditions in African LDCs, 1984-1985; progress towards the implementation of the SNPA in the African region; an assessment of food strategies and food supply situation in the African LDCs; and matters relating to ECA's research activities and technical assistance and advisory services in 1984-1985 in favour of the African LDCs.

After considering the dismal economic performance in the African LDCs during 1984-1985, the sixth meeting of the Conference noted that the non-attainment of the targets of the Substantial New Programme of Action by the LDCs in Africa since 1981 had been caused largely by the dislocating effects of the deterioration in external assistance flows and the mounting debt-repayment obligations. The Ministers stressed that in view of their precarious economic and financial problems and weak capacity to mobilize their own resources, donors should intensify their efforts in the area of debt relief so that resources could be freed for financing development programmes in their countries. They also noted the enormous capital flight associated with expatriate recruitment as part of some assistance programmes, and urged that measures should be taken to ensure the use of African experts within the framework of technical co-operation among African countries.

In addition to reviewing the socio-economic performance of the African LDCs during 1985-1986 as well as ECA's research activities and technical assistance and advisory services in favour of the LDCs, the seventh meeting of the Conference considered: progress achieved in the implementation of the SNPA; and recommendations of the experts based on an ECA study on the implications of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes for long-term growth and development in African LDCs. The Ministers underscored the point that because of the fragility of the LDCs' economies, short-term measures

recommended in adjustment and stabilization programmes invariably lead to dire social and political consequences. This is particularly so when external financing in support of the programmes is not adequate enough for the measures to produce a meaningful recovery that would form the basis of sustained development and growth.

The seventh meeting of the Conference adopted two resolutions: (a) proposals to UNCTAD VII on the developmental problems of African LDCs, by which the Conference endorsed the Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII of 18 March 1987; and (b) measures for the effective implementation of the SNPA in which the Ministers urged their group to intensify their economic recovery efforts under the UN-PAAERD and appealed to the international community to make available increased assistance to the LDCs to ensure their attainment of adequate economic recovery by the terminal year of the programme.

Upon the invitation of the concerned Governments and UNDP, the secretariat participated in the following country round-table meetings: the Central African Republic (Geneva, 18-19 June 1987), the Niger (Geneva, 30 June - 1 July 1987) and Togo (Lome, 20-24 October 1986). The secretariat also attended inter-agency consultations on the SNPA of organizations of the United Nations system in Geneva in 1986. Within the framework of the ECA interdivisional committee on LDCs, the substantive divisions of the secretariat also provided technical assistance and advisory services, in their respective areas of competence, to the majority of the African LDCs.

Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation

ECA's activities to promote and strengthen economic co-operation and integration among African countries in the four African subregions - West, North, Central, and Eastern and Southern - continued to constitute the core work programme of the MULPOCs. These programmes are designed to eliminate obstacles to accelerated development in each subregion. They deal with development issues which have not been dealt with sufficiently by the member countries of the subregions or which should be tackled under co-operative arrangement to yield maximum results. During the period under review, further steps were taken to assign headquarters' staff to the MULPOCs so as to increase their capacity to respond better to the important requests of the subregions.

As programmed, the 10 meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs as well as the associated 10 meetings of their Committees of Officials discussed the main development issues pertaining to each subregion. These meetings are instrumental in drawing the attention of the policy-makers in the subregions to those critical development issues which are basic to accelerate the economic development process of member countries.

Niamey-based MULPOC

The 1986 and 1987 meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPOC and hence those of their Committee of Officials focused on issues in the following critical areas: food and agriculture; industries; transport and communications; natural resources; and trade and development finance.

In the field of agriculture, a study on agro-climatic conditions in the subregion was carried out. That study identified the best areas suited for growing, on one side, basic cereals such as millet, sorghum, maize and rice and, on the other side, the cultivation of roots and tubers. The study, by analysing the subregional potential for growing not only cereals but also roots and tubers, strengthened the basis for national and subregional food self-sufficiency. Another important study on veterinary centres and laboratories reviewed and analysed the capacity and the potential of veterinary centres and laboratories in vaccine production and trypanosomiasis control.

The main recommendation of the study was the inter-State co-operation for the eradication of zoonoses and epizootic diseases. A meeting was held at the end of 1987 to work out practical modalities for the implementation of the study's recommendations. In the field of industry, the MULPOC organized, during the period under review, two seminars on the use of composite flour. As a result of the seminars, Nigeria, the largest country in the subregion, decided to substitute composite flour for imported wheat at the rate of 10 per cent in 1987, 15 per cent in 1988 and 20 per cent in 1989. In the field of natural resources, emphasis was placed on water resources development in the West African subregion.

Technical reports were prepared on irrigation techniques and water schemes in the subregion, national structures set up for the establishment and maintenance of water points in rural areas, underground water resources and village water supplies. As a result of these studies, the Government of the Niger called on the MULPOC in 1986 to assist it in the preparation of a project document on the construction of water points in the agro-pastoral zone of the Niger. In the field of trade and finance, the main difficulty was the problem of payments. The MULPOC proposed a common and comprehensive trade liberalization system for West Africa with its corollary of studies on payments and foreign exchange management systems and on improvement of the clearing mechanism in the subregion.

Finally, in response to the decision A/Dec.2/11/84 of the ECOWAS Authority, the MULPOC and ECOWAS completed a study on proposals for the rationalization of West African integration efforts including merging, elimination and redistribution of the various functions of the IGOs or by strengthening the existing IGOs in the subregion in order to eliminate duplication and contradiction in the process of economic integration. It will be recalled that the call for the latest study was a follow-up to the original study entitled "Proposals for strengthening economic integration in West Africa" (the Adewoye Report, 1983) which was discussed by various expert groups and intergovernmental bodies. The Council of Ministers of ECOWAS adopted the latest study at its meeting from 25 to 28 November 1987 and recommended to the Authority of Heads of State and Government to request the decision-making body of each IGO to reaffirm its commitment to a single economic community in West Africa.

Gisenyi-based MULPOC

The 1986 and 1987 meetings of the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State of the Gisenyi MULPOC focused discussions on the problem of self-sufficiency in food, industrialization as an instrument to support key sectors, energy to reduce the importation of oil and its by-products, transport and communications (to reduce the isolation of the subregion) and commerce. In

agriculture, studies were carried out on conservation, storage and commercialization of tubers, production and commercialization of maize and a subregional programme for the selection, production and distribution of rice, beans and soya seeds and integrated development of fishery in the lakes of the Rift Valley and Kagera basin. The industrial studies were centred on the production of fertilizers, market studies and prefeasibility studies on engineering industries, on manufacture of electrical materials and on agricultural equipment and machinery. A study on the rehabilitation of foundry and maintenance centres was considered. A full-scale feasibility study was undertaken on forest industry in the CEPGL countries. In the field of energy, a master plan on hydroelectric energy was prepared. A study was undertaken on possibilities of intensifying interconnection grid in the subregion. Studies were also carried out on the possibilities for the modernization and extension of exploitation of Kalemie coal and the exploitation and utilization of peat in Rwanda and Burundi.

Activities in the transport and communications sector were concentrated on the creation of the airline company for freight and passengers, the harmonization of road legislation in the Great Lakes subregion, and on measures for improving navigation on the Kagera river and Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika, and the development of containerization. In the field of trade, commerce and finance, a preliminary study undertaken by the MULPOC recommended that activities in these areas should be implemented by ECCAS in order to avoid dividing the subregion into a number of monetary zones.

Tangier-based MULPOC

The programme of the Tangier MULPOC concentrated on two main areas: development of intra-subregional trade; and agriculture. In the field of trade, activities were aimed at strengthening national trade promotion organizations as well as trade information and market research. The agriculture programme focused on multinational co-operation in the field of livestock production, co-operation in mechanization of agriculture, and co-operation in developing agriculture research centres. The idea of promoting a PTA in North Africa led to the organization of the first meeting of the intergovernmental group of experts to agree on the modalities for the setting-up of the North African PTA. Already a prefeasibility study on the establishment of a Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been completed.

Yaounde-based MULPOC

The 1986 and 1987 meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Yaounde MULPOC discussed the following development issues: food security; fight against parasites of subsistence crops; animal feed stuff from agricultural by-products; harmonization of price policy; commercialization of food products in the subregion; and elaboration of industrial development strategy in Central Africa. A study carried out by the MULPOC on the competitiveness of industrial and agro-industrial products that could be traded in the subregion resulted in the organization of the round-table of economic operators in Central Africa from 15 to 19 October 1987 in Douala. That meeting was very successful and resulted in many trade opportunities among the trade partners in Central Africa.

Lusaka-based MULPOC

The main policy issues tackled by the MULPOC were food and agriculture development, land use and management, establishment of the subregional maize research network, rural fish culture development and technology transfer. The key activity in the field of agriculture was the establishment of a subregional maize research network for the 18 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The organizational structure will be a network of national research programmes assisted by a small co-ordinating staff with satellite projects undertaken by national programmes. It is expected that the programme would raise yield levels of small-scale farmers. Another important project was a subregional rural aquaculture co-ordinating network. The programme would be carried out jointly by FAO and ECA/MULPOC.

Education and training for development

In the area of education and training for development, the focus during 1986-1987 remained, as in the previous biennium, on the orientation of educational policies, programmes and practices; non-formal education for integrated rural development; occupational testing for career planning and programming for guidance and counselling; policies and capability development for effective co-ordination of training and career planning functions, the management of training and educational institution-building; and the administration of grants and fellowships.

As regards the orientation of educational policies, programmes and practices, one national workshop was held in Malawi from 17 to 28 November 1986 for 43 participants, and another in Lesotho from 1 to 13 June 1987 for 46 participants. The two workshops which were attended by educational planners, curriculum developers, educational administrators, lecturers, school inspectors and teacher educators, focused on the principles and methods of educational planning and curriculum development; educational administration; and teacher education. In particular, the workshops reviewed the shortcomings of the commonly known approaches to education planning, curriculum planning, development and evaluation and teacher education as used in those countries.

The secretariat also organized one regional curriculum development workshop which was concluded at the Malawi Institute of Education from 5 October to 13 November 1987. The workshop was attended by 34 officials from the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The course was aimed at improving the technical know-how of curriculum planners and developers so as to foster the adoption of new methods, techniques and strategies in the development of education at national level.

Two technical publications were produced during the period under review on "Trends and issues in African education". The first produced in December 1986 focused on guidance and counselling programmes and occupational/psychological testing; and the second (December 1987) on educational planning, curriculum development and education, and teacher education. A report on policies, programmes and practices for maximizing the use of educational resources in African countries was also prepared and

presented to the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in March 1988.

In the area of non-formal education for integrated rural development, a subregional seminar was held in Lesotho from 22 to 25 March 1986 which was attended by 50 participants comprising directors, administrators, co-ordinators, programme developers, distance teaching specialists and other personnel engaged in non-formal education programmes from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. The seminar reviewed methods, techniques and strategies for improving non-formal education delivery capabilities in rural areas.

In the same area also a technical publication on "Non-formal education for integrated rural development" published in March 1986 highlighted the issues related to the nature, scope and basic concepts of non-formal education, non-formal education and development, training methodologies suitable for adults and non-formal education personnel, and on the evaluation of non-formal education programmes. Another technical publication focused on the status and effectiveness of existing non-formal education systems in the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

A report on a study on non-formal education programmes in African development was presented to the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in March 1988.

In the area of occupational/educational testing and guidance and counselling services, two advisory missions were undertaken during the biennium. The first was to the United Republic of Tanzania from 15 to 26 September 1986 and the second to Lesotho from 3 to 6 February 1987. The focus of the two missions was on integrating occupational testing and career guidance and counselling practices into education, training, employment and community development programmes. In addition, one subregional workshop was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 21 to 31 July 1986 which was attended by 55 participants, including educational officers, lecturers, directors, chief examination officers, social workers, employment officers, deans of students, researchers and counsellors from nine countries, namely Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The focus of this workshop was on organizational arrangements for occupational testing, career planning and programming for guidance and counselling.

In addition, a technical publication on the nature, scope and organizational arrangements for occupational testing, guidance and counselling in Africa was produced in December 1987 and distributed to Ministries of Education, examination boards, universities and social welfare institutions. A report on a study on the integration of occupational testing, career guidance and counselling into educational training and employment programmes was completed for presentation to the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in March 1988.

With regard to training and staff development for performance improvement and career enhancement, an advisory mission was undertaken in March 1986 to the Universities of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Nairobi (Kenya) and Zimbabwe. The mission was concerned with the patterns of institutional arrangements and requirements for effective co-ordination and management of training and staff development functions and programmes. Another advisory mission was undertaken to Zambia on 16 and 17 November 1987 to advise on the structure and operation of institutional machineries for effective co-ordination and management of training programmes.

Three training workshops were held during the biennium. The first of these was held in Zambia from 16 to 26 September 1986 and was attended by 13 participants from the public service, public corporations and the private sector. It focused on improving the management of training and human resources development programmes in Zambia. The second was a subregional workshop which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 January to 6 March 1987 and was attended by 42 participants from the following countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The workshop which was on the training of trainers determined the extent to which training can be made more effective through improved delivery techniques. The third workshop was also held in Zambia from 2 to 13 November 1987 and was attended by 15 participants from the public and private sectors. The workshop reviewed a systems approach to training, training strategies and methods and developed a training model.

One technical publication was produced in December 1987 on the efficiency and effectiveness in training development and circulated to institutions, departments and ministries responsible for training. In addition, a report on the progress, status and effectiveness of staff development training programmes in Africa was produced for presentation to the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in March 1988.

With respect to strengthening of regional co-operation in manpower development, the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research secured funding for a preparatory assistance phase worth $US 362,000 under the UNDP-assisted Fourth Regional Programming Cycle for Africa. A report on the programmes, progress and problems of the Institute, and on the Subregional Graduate Schools of Management was produced in December 1987 and would be submitted to the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization.

With regard to fellowships administration, efforts were focused on mobilizing resources in cash and in kind in critical areas of need such as scientific, technical and management education. During the period, however, there was a serious drop in contributions to the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme. Thus, while over 600 applications were received during the biennium only 87 of these were successfully placed for study in fields such as architecture, veterinary medicine, engineering and education.

In collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, an annual attachment training programme was organized for 25 third-year students of the Institute. The students were attached to ECA divisions, the OAU Secretariat and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia for periods of three months.

In addition to these activities, four issues (two in 1986 and two in 1987) of the Training Information Notice were produced. This publication provides information on training opportunities in Africa and elsewhere. A report was also produced on the status, mobilization, administration and utilization of resources of the ECA-administered fellowship programme for presentation to the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in March 1988.

As regards regional institutions for co-ordination and harmonization of human resources management policies and programmes, two major conferences were held. The first was the sixth biennial Conference of the African Association for Training and Development which was held in Nigeria from 8 to 12 September 1986. The Conference, which was attended by 75 participants, was held under the theme "Africa's socio-economic survival through effective human resources development and utilization". Among other things, the Conference recommended that training institutions should operationalize the concept of self-reliance through organizing seminars and workshops; assisting in identifying new roles of government in the development of human resources and formulating policies and programmes accordingly.

The second Conference was the third ECA/Association of African Universities (AAU) Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa which was convened at the University of Zimbabwe, Harare, in January 1986 under the theme "The future of higher education in Africa and Africa's long-term development problems 1988-2000". After reviewing Africa's socio-economic development crisis and the strategies and requirements for recovery and economic development, the Conference defined the role of the institutions of higher learning in facilitating the implementation of the priority measures for recovery in the medium and long term as part of the contribution of Africa's institutions of higher learning to the implementation of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. The elements of this role are contained in the Harare Statement on the Role of Africa's Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa's Economic Recovery and Development which was adopted by the Conference.

Manpower and employment planning and policies

In the manpower and employment planning and policies subprogramme, attention was focused on the development of institutional machinery for manpower planning, development and utilization; and the development of the technical and managerial capability of the staff to man and operate manpower planning machineries and programmes.

In this regard, the objective of the focus was to foster an integrated approach to human resources planning through its integration into overall socio-economic development planning, and of manpower planning into human resources development and utilization. Accordingly, emphasis was placed on the development of institutional machineries for human resources development; the requirements for the harmonization and co-ordination of human resources planning, development and utilization and the development of institutional and staff capability in manning and executing human resources planning and development functions.

In this regard, one advisory mission was undertaken to Kenya to advise on and assist in designing instruments for conducting manpower and employment surveys, and in developing a framework for manpower and employment planning data and information systems.

Two national workshops were conducted during the biennium. The first of these was in Botswana from 23 to 31 March 1987 which was attended by 38 senior officials from the public service. The second was held in Uganda from 11 to 20 May 1987 and was attended by 23 senior- and middle-level personnel from the public service and parastatal organizations. Both the Botswana and Uganda national workshops reviewed the nature and status of organizational policies, staffing and data and information base requirements for effective management of a human resources planning subsystem; they also reviewed concepts and techniques of manpower and employment planning, the preparation of manpower and employment plans, and aspects for improving the efficiency of the human resources planning subsystems. In addition, one regional training course was held at the United Nations Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) in Dakar from 12 October to 13 November 1987. Participants for the IDEP regional course came from Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

Country studies were also undertaken on manpower and employment planning processes and the nature, status and scope of manpower and employment planning process and the related reports issued in respect of Ethiopia (December 1986), Botswana (November 1986) and Côte d'Ivoire (December 1987).

The recommendations emanating from the advisory missions, studies and training workshops include an intensification of human resources policy analysis and formulation setting out the central and critical role of human resources in national economic recovery and development and the spelling out of measures for population stabilization. They also included the setting up of (a) national level representative advisory bodies to serve as focal points in human resources policy analysis, review and formulation, with a secretariat in the ministry charged with the responsibility for manpower planning and programming. These should be supported by (b) executing units in each of the human resources consumer ministries and organizations providing for systematized and cross-sectoral manpower analysis surveys, manpower data collection and processing system, the required authority and legal basis for accountability and reporting linkages among and between those involved in manpower surveys, data processing and manpower and human resources development and utilization.

As regards activities for strengthening institutions for employment generation, job distribution and productivity enhancement, four country studies were conducted in Ethiopia, Nigeria, the Sudan and Swaziland. These studies examined the demographic characteristics of these countries against the background of their national economies, identified employment and unemployment trends and projected these to the year 2000. The studies also estimated the size of open unemployment and identified the factors responsible for the slow growth of employment. Recommendations were made on strategies to be followed to speed up employment generation in these countries.

Technical publications during the period included two reports on manpower and employment planning processes in Botswana (November 1986) and Ethiopia (December 1986) respectively and a handbook on human resources management in Africa (December 1987). The handbook focused attention on the nature and impact of major human resources planning, development and utilization programmes and strategies which have been instituted in this area by a number of member States. Other publications were job vacancies in Africa and African experts available for recruitment.

In the course of the biennium, a high degree of inter-agency mutual support and assistance was sought and attained to the extent that almost all the agencies of the United Nations system were involved in the preparations for the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development. The German Foundation for International Development and ECA collaborated in organizing teaching-learning improvement workshops and undertaking advisory missions to several countries. UNESCO and ECA also joined forces in implementing the Training of Trainers in Educational Management Workshop. In support of the building of capacities, ECA collaborated with USAID in supporting the human resources management course at IDEP.

Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)

During the biennium the Pan-African Documentation and Information System expanded both its system of data bases related to socio-economic development in Africa and its network of institutions in Africa contributing to and utilizing the system. It mounted training courses and rendered advisory services to member States on the establishment and maintenance of development information systems.

Information exchange services

More than 1,700 records were added to the PADDEV bibliographic data base on socio-economic development, bringing the total to nearly 7,000 references. The fourteenth issue of DEVINDEX-Africa was issued. In 1987 a new format for DEVINDEX was developed: three trimestrial issues were produced and delivered to subscribers in an inexpensive and quickly published format; a fourth was prepared as an annual cumulative index in a higher quality format meant for sustained use. PADIS-STAT, the Pan-African Statistical Data Bank, jointly produced by PADIS and the ECA Statistics Division, now contains more than 160,000 statistical time series over the period 1970-1986.

Major revisions were undertaken of the PADIS-TCDC directory of African experts data base, with new data collection forms designed and distributed; more than 600 new entries were added in the period. In addition, PADIS worked on two other experts data bases: a data base of experts at ECA-sponsored institutions and, in co-operation with the Personnel Section, a data base of selected experts for short- and long-term assignments at ECA.

Work was started on new PADIS data bases on development institutions and on development research in Africa. In conjunction with both these data bases, PADIS entered into a co-operative arrangement with the East and Southern Africa universities research project.

PADIS continued to acquire and update complementary data bases produced by other organizations, making them available to online and other users of the system. These included: LABORDOC (produced by ILO), containing over 24,000 records; INTIB (UNIDO), with over 14,000 records; DEVSIS-CANADA (IDRC), with over 6,000 records; DIS (UNDIESA), with over 6,000 records and AGRIS (FAO), with more than 20,000 records.

PADIS launched three services during the period to deliver information to users of the system to whom online access was not available: a PADIS quarterly newsletter, giving news of the system as well as other items of interest related to development information in Africa, was initiated in 1986. Eight issues were published, in English and French. A selective dissemination of information (SDI) service was also started in 1986 to channel new items of interest on a semi-annual basis to planners, decision-makers and researchers, according to their individual profiles. All the bibliographic data bases installed at PADIS were used to run this system, which presently has 50 subscribers. Additionally, a question/answer service was initiated whereby individualized responses are prepared to queries on African development, using bibliographic, statistical and referral data bases.

Online access to all PADIS data bases was provided to users at ECA, ILO and OAU. Negotiations are underway to extend online access to users at major government offices in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. To facilitate online use, a menu-driven format was designed and installed, adding new data bases for users (ECA telephone directory, ECA news, ECA resolutions). Problems related to telecommunications infrastructure in the region continue to impede provision of online access to PADIS network users outside Addis Ababa. However, access has been facilitated by installation of data bases on magnetic media, including tape and diskettes. Statistical data bases were installed on tape in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and on diskette for a national planning ministry outside the African region.

A major advance in online access was facilitated with the advent of the Addis Ababa-New York-Geneva alternate voice and data (AVD) line in 1987. At the end of the biennium, plans had been prepared to allow data communication between the ECA HP 3000/58 computer at PADIS and the IBM computer at Headquarters in New York. Once the linkage is made, ECA users will have access to data bases at United Nations Headquarters in New York and Geneva.

PADIS stayed in touch with developments in data base management software applications by attending two MINISIS and CDS/ISIS user group meetings and by having four staff members undergo training in CDS/ISIS. The latter is particularly useful in downloading data from minicomputers to microcomputers and thus greatly increasing the accessibility of PADIS data bases to member States.

During the period PADIS gave the following training courses:

(a) Subregional training for 17 staff members from national participating centres on PADIS-DEVSIS methodologies in April/May 1986. Participants came from Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and several subregional institutions;

(b) In November 1986 a regional workshop on the PADIS-STAT data base for 15 participants from 12 French-speaking countries and one regional institution;

(c) Customized training in computerized documentation for three trainees from Benin and the Great Lakes subregion, at PADIS, first quarter 1987;

(d) A subregional workshop in March 1987 for 13 participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia on indexing, abstracting and building authority files;

(e) A workshop in May 1987 for 14 participants from two government organizations in Ethiopia on PADIS methodologies;

(f) Workshops on the maintenance of the PADIS-STAT data base on national/subregional centres in Algeria, Benin, Morocco and Tunisia, passim;

(g) A workshop in the Seychelles in September 1987 for 23 participants from Mauritius and Seychelles on PADIS methodologies and the use of microcomputers in documentation and information management;

(h) Twenty-four participants from eight countries attended the PADIS/Statistics Division workshop on statistical software packages for statisticians and planners from English-speaking African countries;

(i) A workshop in the Gambia in January 1988 (originally scheduled for December 1987) for 16 participants on modes of participation in the PADIS network.

National, subregional and regional information and documentation services

Seven additional national participating centres were added to the PADIS network during the biennium, doubling the previous total. National participating centres received a variety of technical assistance, including installation of data bases (see supra), equipment, advisory services, fellowships and training. In this regard, advisory services were rendered to Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Malawi, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland and Zambia, and fellowships granted to Benin and the United Republic of Tanzania for training at PADIS. Training delivered in this regard has been mentioned above. PADIS also participated in a workshop on the establishment of a national information and documentation system in Botswana. Staff members undertook missions to train documentalists in Togo and Botswana for the preparation of national indexes and, as a result, the volumes DEVINDEX-Togo and DEVINDEX-Botswana were printed. PADIS also assisted in the production of a Morocco national DEVINDEX.

Agreements were signed and site preparation undertaken for PADIS subregional centres for East and Southern Africa in Lusaka (ESADIS) and in West Africa in Niamey (WADIS). An agreement was reached with the Government of Zaire to house CADIS for the Central African and Great Lakes countries while an interim arrangement has been made with the Arab League Documentation Centre (ALDOC) to house NADIS for a period of three years. In this regard, PADIS worked closely with ALDOC in the establishment of the Arab Information System Network (ARISNET).

A major extension of the PADIS network occurred with the establishment, in January 1987, of the Standing Committee on the Harmonization and Standardization of Documentation and Information at ECA-sponsored Institutions, including ECOWAS (SCOHSDIS). While the Committee will hold its first meeting of the whole in February 1988, preparatory meetings have already taken place. Through the Committee PADIS hopes to add the data bases of participating institutions to its PADIS-COM files and thus make them available throughout the network. PADIS also rendered assistance to institutional participating centres, undertook an advisory services mission to the Sahel Institute in Bamako to strengthen co-operative arrangements with the Réseau sahelien d'information et de documentation scientifiques et techniques (RESADOC) and participated in the third ECA/Association of African Universities Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa, held in Harare.

PADIS also maintained frequent collaboration with UNESCO and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in planning strategies for information systems development in Africa.

ENVIRONMENT

During the biennium under review, the environment in Africa programme continued to focus its activities on the development and strengthening of the capabilities of member States, particularly in the areas of pollution control, environmental protection and health and, most significantly, drought and desertification control. Within this framework, close collaboration with the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, especially UNEP, WMO and WHO, continued to be pursued. Although the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development was adopted by the General Assembly as environment in Africa activities had been adopted, the focus was still in line with the priorities of the UN-PAAERD which in fact incorporated APPER and properly reflected the environment in Africa programme of work. The specific activities carried out under the programme are described below.

Activities envisaged under this programme included the delivery of advisory services on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat the Impact of Drought and Desertification. However, no member State has requested for advisory services which were available from the secretariat. On the other hand, within the framework of this activity, one staff member of the programme participated in a multidisciplinary advisory services mission to Somalia to determine areas of technical assistance that ECA could offer to that country. The areas identified as a result of the mission were agriculture and livestock, forestry, fisheries, water resources development, rural development and environmental management. The report of the mission was submitted to the Government of Somalia. A report (E/ECA/ENV/31) on the review of progress being made by member States in the development of environmental capabilities to combat desertification in Africa was submitted to the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment at its fifth meeting in February 1987.

As a follow-up to the implementation of ECA resolution 528 (XIX) of April 1985 on meteorological services in Africa, a report on the progress

being made in the establishment of an advanced centre of meteorological applications for development in Africa was submitted to the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning in April 1986. After a review of the report, the Conference decided to establish an intersectoral and multidisciplinary institution to be called the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD).

With financial assistance from UNDP, a preparatory assistance phase was implemented with focus on a study on the role, objectives and possible programmes for the Centre and on an in-depth analysis of the main functions and organization of the Centre, the practical integration of the Centre into existing programmes, taking into account existing technologies, possible future evolution and estimated financial implications. The findings of the study which was undertaken by consultants were the subject of a report which formed the basis of the consultations which the ECA and WMO secretariats had with the other concerned agencies on the technical implications of establishing the Centre, its constitution and host country agreement documents and exploration with those member States that had indicated their interest in hosting the Centre of the best possible location.

A report on the preparatory assistance phase was submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers at its thirteenth meeting/twenty-second session of the Commission in April 1987, and by its resolution 621 (XXII) of April 1987, the Conference decided to locate the Centre in Niamey, Republic of Niger. ACMAD is a direct response of African countries to the severe droughts of 1983-1985 and is the most significant decision by member States of the Commission in recent years in the areas of drought and desertification.

ACMAD will complement the activities of the ECA-sponsored institutions whose activities involve different aspects of environmental monitoring and technology development that could be used in the control of drought and desertification, namely the Regional Remote Sensing Centre (CRTO) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS) in Nairobi, Kenya, as well as the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) in Dakar, Senegal. The Centre will also complement and be backed up by activities now being undertaken by intergovernmental organizations of member States, like AGRHYMET in the Sahel, HYDRO-Niger in the Niger, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD) in Eastern Africa, and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) in Southern Africa as well as the work of the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), in assessing the performance of cultivable, arable and pasture lands in member States.

It will collect, process and analyse meteorological data received from these and national institutions as well as make available systematic and periodic information to users for application to agricultural production, water resources management and other human activities that depend on the weather and climate.

It must be said that the success of ACMAD will largely depend on the level of support that member States will give it, in terms of financial support through their annual contributions and the improvement of their national meteorological data-collecting infrastructure. The Centre will only function efficiently if there is effective relay of information between it and national services.

In the framework of co-operation and collaboration with other programmes and agencies, the programme contributed to the following activities:

(a) The international consultations on (i) "Rural reconstruction, food production and development in the Sahel region of West Africa"; (ii) the impacts of drought and desertification on food self-sufficiency within the context of the role of women in development; and (iii) water resources management in arid lands, held in Oslo, Norway, in July 1986;

(b) The ECA/UNESCO regional meeting on socio-economic policy aspects of water resources management in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, in June 1986, which, among other things, emphasized the need for member States to plan, manage and assess water resources and to develop relevant manpower capabilities in the techniques and technology of water resources management. It provided inputs into the preparations for the workshop on the application of science and technology to the prevention and monitoring of activities to combat drought and desertification, at Ashkhabad, USSR, in January 1987; and

(c) The substantive servicing of the seminar on improving women's managerial skills in Africa, held at Nairobi, in January 1987.

With regard to co-ordination with the other agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, close collaboration continued to be maintained with UNEP which, until 31 December 1987, provided resources to strengthen the capabilities of the Environment Section of the secretariat.

Two technical consultative meetings were held with the WHO Regional Office for Africa (WHO/AFRO) for programme development on social and economic development and health, particularly within the context of the intersectoral approach to primary health care and the Health for All by the Year 2000 (HA/2000) programme. There was also continued participation in the social, economic and environmental aspects of the WHO/UNDP/World Bank Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), particularly in monitoring data collection and analysis of related projects in Africa as they affect the development and utilization of resources for social and economic development.

Close collaboration also continued to be maintained with the Organization of African Unity. In this connection, an important joint activity was the servicing of the OAU Conference of Ministers of Health (Cairo, April 1987) to which an OAU/ECA joint paper, "Report on environmental management and health-related problems in Africa" was presented.

In the area of environmental assessment and management relating to the impact of natural resources utilization, including pollution control and waste disposal, the secretariat participated in the following major events:

(a) The Harare Hearings of the World Commission on Environment and Development, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1986, at which ECA delivered a statement on "Environmental management in the context of the present African economic crisis". The Harare Hearings were organized within the context of the activities of the World Commission on Environment and Development which was set up by the United Nations General Assembly by its resolution

38/161 to formulate a global agenda for change in environment and development. Those hearings constituted Africa's contribution to the final report and recommendations of the World Commission;

(b) The secretariat serviced the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment in February 1987. Among the recommendations of the Joint Committee was one for the continued evaluation by ECA and other concerned agencies in the region of the impacts of drought and the process of desertification on African economic and social systems, particularly with the establishment of ACMAD.

By its resolution ES 2/3, the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning, requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with UNESCO and other concerned agencies, to assist the Government of Cameroon in organizing an International Scientific Conference to determine the causes of the Lake Nyos disaster. The Conference was held in March 1987 and although scientists did not agree on the scientific explanations of the causes of the disaster, they recommended further research into the matter so as to arrive at a fuller understanding of the phenomenon and to better prepare for any similar eventuality.

In the area of developing manpower capabilities and creation of environmental awareness through environmental training and education activities, the environment in Africa programme delivered a series of lectures at IDEP, Dakar, in June 1986 on environmental management in the development of energy resources. A workshop was also held at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi for seven staff members of the East and Southern African Management Institute based in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania. This workshop dealt with curriculum development with environmental consideration for the Institute.

As a follow-up to these activities, a joint ECA/UNEP technical publication entitled Interdisciplinary core-curriculum for environmental management in Africa was published in December 1987. Another technical publication, Directory of environmental specialists and list of institutions dealing with environmental matters in Africa, was issued in December 1986.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Despite the reduction in resources allocated to the human resources programme during the 1986-1987 biennium as a result of the financial crisis, the key activities planned under the work programme for the period were implemented. Those activities are summarized below.

Formulation of policies in the field of human settlements

Policy formulation in the field of human settlements is a priority in Africa. In that context, the secretariat organized the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment pursuant to ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 408 (XVI). The meeting was held at ECA headquarters from 9 to 13 February 1987. It considered all the activities of the secretariat in the light of the priorities that it had defined at its third meeting, identified the priority elements of its future work programme and adopted a major resolution (doc. E/ECA/HUS/ENV/4).

Since the secretariat was not able to organize a meeting of a group of experts to consider appropriate measures on how to incorporate human settlements programmes in the overall process of socio-economic development and to consider mechanisms to be set up to formulate such programmes and implement them following the reduction in resources, it undertook a major study on measures likely to facilitate the incorporation of human settlements development programmes into the overall socio-economic development process (E/ECA/HUS/24). Other studies were also carried out. They were on institutional mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of human settlements policies in Africa (E/ECA/HUS/27); relevant research programmes on human settlements planning for different environments in the region (E/ECA/HUS/29); and programmes for promoting institutionalized public participation systems in housing for low-income groups in Africa (E/ECA/HUS/25). The aim of all the studies is to encourage and help African countries to increase their resources so as to formulate and implement human settlements programmes and to secure means of implementing effectively their human settlements policies and programmes.

At the request of the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Environment of Mauritius, an advisory mission was sent to that country. The aim of the mission was to study means of strengthening the management and maintenance of machinery belonging to the State real estate corporations, to carry out investigations into prospects of substituting locally produced or imported low-cost building materials.

Two major activities were carried out with respect to training in the field of human settlements. These were a study on a programme for strengthening and setting up of training facilities for human settlements personnel in Africa (E/ECA/HUS/23). The study contains a number of recommendations at the national and regional levels on how to meet the needs of African countries in that area. The recommendations were discussed and adopted by the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovermental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment. In addition to that study, an advisory mission was sent to Togo and Senegal. The aim of that mission was to assess the prospects of organizing, developing and improving human settlements services and training programmes. The above activities will help African countries to improve and strengthen their policies, strategies and machineries in order to define, co-ordinate and implement staff training programmes efficiently in the field of human settlements.

Development of the building materials industry

The secretariat's efforts to develop the building materials industry were focused on two studies on the promotion of applied research and on advisory services to the United Republic of Tanzania. The studies were on integrated approaches to evaluate building construction needs in Africa (E/ECA/HUS/26); and approaches to the formulation of comprehensive construction planning and implementation policies in Africa (E/ECA/HUS/30). There are two projects on the promotion of applied research: the Subregional Building Materials Research Centre (CEREM) and the regional project on the development of building materials in Africa.

UNDP financed the CEREM programme from August 1985 to December 1986. This enabled the Centre to undertake an advisory mission to member countries

to prepare background documents on interim administrative arrangements and the priority needs of member countries. The second meeting of the Board of Directors and the first meeting of the Consultative Research Committee were held and major decisions were taken on the continuation of the Centre's activities.

The aim of the regional project on the development of building materials in Africa is to assist African States to develop their production capacities with respect to some materials such as stabilized earth, lime, pozzolana and rice husks. During the preparatory phase, ECA carried out a study on the capabilities of some research institutions on building materials in Africa. Some of those institutions will be selected to play leading roles with respect to the experimentation on, standardization, utilization and development of such materials as well as to the training of technicians selected from African States. The one-year preparatory phase was financed by UNDP. ECA and the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat) and Shelter-Afrique are working jointly on the implementation of this project.

A consultative mission was sent to the United Republic of Tanzania to help the Building Research Unit of the Ministry of Lands, Water Resources, Housing and Urban Development. At the end of its stay in Tanzania, the mission made recommendations on the research and development of locally produced building materials, natural fibre sheets, sand and cement roofing tiles.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The activities of the secretariat during the 1986-1987 biennium continued to be directed at the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) by focusing on four subprogrammes, namely (a) policy development, planning and institution-building; (b) development of basic industries; (c) development of agro- and forest-based industries; and (d) development of small-scale industries. The activities included advisory services, the servicing of intergovernmental meetings, the preparation of reports and technical publications and support to the work of regional institutions connected with industrial development in Africa.

Policy development, planning and institution building

The main objectives of this subprogramme were to assist African countries in policy formulation, planning and institution building with a view to improving capacity of African government policy organs to plan, promote and implement integrated industrial programmes and projects at national and multinational levels.

Substantial efforts were directed at assisting African countries in reformulating and redesigning existing industrial policies and plans as well as formulating new policies wherever necessary with a view to facilitating the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Thus two field missions were undertaken to Zaire, Gabon and the Congo from 13 March to 3 April 1987 and to Zaire, Cameroon and the Central African Republic from 2 to 26 December 1987 for the purpose of initiating consultations among the countries with a view to determining modalities for

co-operation in rehabilitating the Maluku steel plant in Zaire within a multinational or subregional context. The study undertaken during those missions identified potential sources of inputs such as scrap metal within the subregion and a viable market for the outputs of the plant.

An advisory mission on the improvement of capabilities for formulating policies and strategies within the context of the IDDA was also undertaken to Sao Tome and Principe from 14 to 18 April 1987. Following the mission, a detailed report with proposals on the formulation of industrial policies and development plans was prepared and sent to the country. Similarly, in the field of development of entrepreneurial and indigenous industrial capabilities, advisory services were also provided to Lesotho and Zambia from 9 November to 1 December 1987. The mission identified ways and means of facilitating the development of indigenous capabilities that are required for the successful implementation of an integrated industrial programme focusing on core industries at the national or multinational level.

The IDDA programme calls for the creation of multinational and bilateral industrial ventures. To this end, an advisory mission to Botswana and Zimbabwe was undertaken from 17 October to 6 November 1987 with a view to facilitating consultations between the two Governments for implementing joint industrial ventures in chemical subsectors, including specific chemical projects for the production of pesticides, sodium sulphate, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, chlorine, common salt and explosives. The mission specifically studied the Sua Pan project located near Francistown in Botswana.

Two issues (volume 1, Nos. 1 and 2) of the publication "Focus on African Industry", formerly called "Investment Africa Bulletin", were published in 1987. The issues covered a range of subjects including an analysis of the manufacturing sector in the African region; a review of the activities of the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) in promoting engineering design; and information on topical issues such as the extraction of palm oil using efficient equipment designed for small-scale processing units and the advantages derived from steel production by direct reduction technology.

The secretariat, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), organized and serviced the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry which was held in Bujumbura, Burundi from 17 to 19 September 1986. The meeting of Ministers was preceded by the eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa which was also held in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 10 to 15 September 1986. The Conference reviewed the progress made towards the industrialization of African countries with particular emphasis on the implementation of the programme for the IDDA and the role of industry in the economic recovery and development of Africa. On the basis of that review, the Conference made recommendations on the measures to be taken by member States.

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry met in special session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 15 to 17 October 1987 to prepare an African position for the second regular session of the General Conference of UNIDO which was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 9 to 13 November 1987. The special meeting was preceded by a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of the

Whole from 12 to 15 October 1987 and had the following reports to consider: (a) restructuring and rehabilitation of African industry in the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; (b) development of human resources and technological capabilities for industrialization in Africa; (c) industrial financing in Africa and Africa's industrial external indebtedness; (d) African and the UNIDO system of consultations; and (e) UNIDO institutional arrangements for industrialization in Africa. The Conference adopted the African Memorandum to the second regular session of the General Conference of UNIDO.

Activities in the field of general institution building focused mainly on providing support services to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) in Ibadan, Nigeria. Such services were mainly provided in the context of the UNDP-financed project executed by ECA and included backstopping support in the development of the Centre's physical infrastructure. This has led to the commissioning of the Centre in December 1987. Support was also rendered to the Centre in the conduct of seminars and study tours. In this connection, a seminar-cum-study tour on agricultural tools, machinery and equipment was organized in Tashkent, USSR from 18 May to 7 June 1987 with a view to familiarizing African participants with policies, practices, methods and techniques of engineering design and manufacturing institutions responsible for developing agricultural goods equipment in the USSR. The Tashkent seminar-cum-study tour was attended by participants from the following countries: Benin, the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Another workshop/study tour jointly sponsored by ARCEDEM, UNIDO, ECA and the Hungarian Government was organized in Rackeve, Hungary from 5 to 25 October 1987 for the purpose of exposing African engineers to Hungarian industries, particularly technological advancements in metallurgy and in the design and manufacturing of agricultural tools and implements including equipment used in food processing industries. Altogether, there were 18 participants of whom 16 came from member countries of ARCEDEM (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, the Niger, Nigeria, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo and Zambia) and two from non-ARCEDEM member countries (the Gambia and Uganda).

In line with resolution 2 (VIII) on the African Industrial Development Fund adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its eighth meeting, the secretariat undertook a mission to the African Development Bank (ADB) in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 9 to 11 March 1987 with a view to finding ways and means of mobilizing resources for the Fund. Also in pursuance of a request from the Government of Equatorial Guinea, advisory services were provided to that country from 3 to 9 April 1987 on the restructuring of the institutional framework within which the objectives of the programme for the IDDA could be pursued.

Development of basic industries

The focus of this subprogramme was on development of chemical industries, development of engineering industries, development of metal industries and promotion of subregional industrial co-operation. The aim of the subprogramme was to assist African countries in the development of integrated basic industries which provide inputs to other industrial and economic sectors.

In the chemical industry subsector, advisory services missions were undertaken to Togo, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Senegal from 16 February to 13 March 1986 to assist those countries in defining strategies for establishing chemical industries. Similar services were rendered to Burkina Faso in February 1987 and to the Niger in March 1987 on the possibilities of establishing a joint pesticide formulation plant.

Advisory missions were also undertaken to Burundi (16 to 22 June 1987), Rwanda (23 to 30 June 1987) and the Central African Republic (19 to 25 November 1987) on pharmaceutical industry projects which were selected for implementation within the framework of the programme for the IDDA. A field mission was undertaken to Senegal from 16 February to 4 March 1987 for the purpose of studying the operations of "Les industries chimiques du Sénégal" in order to propose remedial measures for ensuring optimal utilization of installed capacity in chemical industries through industrial co-operation.

In addition to the above advisory services, progress reports on the implementation of the IDDA chemical projects were prepared. The reports were presented to the meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the Niamey MULPOC (February 1986; February 1987) and the Lusaka MULPOC (March 1986; March 1987). A study on the development of fertilizer industries in West Africa was prepared and presented at a meeting of the International Fertilizer Industry Association held in Dakar, Senegal in February 1987.

In the engineering industry subsector the third phase of the project "Engineering industry development programme for Eastern and Southern Africa" which was financed by the Government of India was completed. During the period May/August 1987 field missions to Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia were undertaken by six Indian consultants to collect information and prepare model prefeasibility studies on: (a) machine tools (excluding wood-working machinery); (b) tractors; (c) low-cost transport equipment; and (d) spare parts for textile, sugar, cement, beverage and engineering industries. The model prefeasibility studies are expected to be distributed to the countries concerned during the first half of 1988.

Another important activity undertaken in the engineering industry subsector was the preparation of a technical report on optimizing the utilization of existing installed capacity in the engineering industry through industrial co-operation. Progress reports on the implementation of the IDDA engineering projects were also prepared and presented to the meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC (March 1986; March 1987) and the Niamey MULPOC (February 1986).

In addition to the advisory services rendered in connection with the rehabilitation of the Maluku steel plant referred to earlier, a joint ECA/PTA mission on metallurgical industries was undertaken to Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia from 13 February to 30 March 1987 for the purpose of reviewing the feasibility of producing sponge iron within a subregional co-operation framework. A technical publication entitled "Technological options for small integrated iron and steel plants based on direct reduction in Africa" was prepared for the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and the Lusaka MULPOC. Also of significant importance was a report on optimization of the utilization

of existing installed capacity in the iron and steel industries through industrial co-operation in Africa. Progress reports on the implementation of the IDDA metallurgical projects were also prepared and presented to the meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC (March 1986; March 1987), the Niamey MULPOC (February 1986; February 1987) and the Yaounde MULPOC (January 1986).

Development of agro- and forest-based industries

This subprogramme which comprises two elements (development of agro-based industries and development of forest-based industries) was designed to assist member States in the development of industries based on agricultural and forest resources. During the biennium, activities have focused exclusively on agro-based industries. The following activities were carried out: (a) advisory mission to Guinea from 19 to 31 May 1986 for the rehabilitation of the Faranah gari plant; (b) preparation of a preliminary study for cassava agro-industrial complex in Ethiopia during the first half of 1987. This study includes a detailed project document for the selection of suitable cassava varieties; and (c) two feasibility studies (one for Burundi and another for Rwanda) undertaken during the first half of 1987 on the establishment of national composite flour programmes. In addition to the above activities, progress reports on the implementation of the IDDA agro-industrial projects including related manpower development were prepared and presented to the meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC (March 1986; March 1987), the Niamey MULPOC (February 1986; February 1987), the Gisenyi MULPOC (March 1986; March 1987) and the Tangier MULPOC (March 1986).

Development of small-scale industries

The main objective of this subprogramme was to assist in the formulation of policies and strategies for encouraging African industrial entrepreneurs engaged in the small-scale industries subsector to improve their activities and to provide pre-investment information to potential investors. Under this subprogramme, programme elements for 1986-1987 included policies and institutions for small-scale industries and the improvement of the capabilities of entrepreneurs of small-scale industries.

With respect to policies and institutions for small-scale industries, advisory services were provided to Burundi from 9 to 17 December 1986 with a view to promoting entrepreneurial capabilities and encouraging the creation of small-scale industries in the country. Similar services were provided to Benin in April 1987, the United Republic of Tanzania in March 1986 and Mali in March 1987.

In order to assist African entrepreneurs in small-scale industries to improve their capability, advisory missions were undertaken, on request, to Zambia and Botswana in March 1987, Comoros, Mauritius and Côte d'Ivoire in April 1987 and the Sudan and Uganda in November 1987. During these missions, assistance was also provided on the preparation of a portfolio of project profiles on specific small-scale industries projects. A workshop on the promotion of small-scale industries was organized in Burundi in January 1987 in co-operation with the Gisenyi MULPOC. Altogether, there were 36 participants from member countries of the Gisenyi MULPOC and intergovernmental organizations.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE IN AFRICA

In the period under review, the activities in the areas of trade and development finance remained focused on problems connected with: (a) domestic trade and finance; (b) intra-African trade; (c) trade with non-African countries; (d) international financial and monetary policies; and (e) activities of transnational corporations in Africa.

Domestic trade and finance

During the biennium, the secretariat carried out a number of activities to assist member countries in improving the distribution channels and marketing arrangements for domestic trade. Three case studies were prepared on alternative patterns of domestic trade structures and mechanisms in three selected African countries, namely Ethiopia (document E/ECA/TRADE/98), Cameroon (E/ECA/TRADE/97) and Madagascar (E/ECA/TRADE/107). These case studies were synthesized into an integrated study entitled "Alternative patterns of domestic trade structures and mechanisms: A study of five African countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone)" (E/ECA/TRADE/84). The study identifies existing constraints as well as possible measures for removing such constraints and for promoting domestic trade expansion. The secretariat also carried out another study on measures to ensure an effective contribution of domestic trade in the development process of African countries (E/ECA/TRADE/80). These two studies were among the documents submitted to the African Regional Expert Group Meeting on Domestic and Intra-African Trade which was held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 13 November 1987. The meeting was attended by 27 African countries. The group of experts discussed the main issues relating to domestic trade in the light of the analyses carried out in the studies. They reviewed the proposals for the improvement of domestic trade in African countries and adopted a number of recommendations for implementation by member countries. The recommendations called for, among other things, appropriate policy measures to be taken by African countries in order to bring about major changes in their internal trade structures so as to ensure an effective contribution of domestic trade to economic development. It is expected that the wide circulation of these recommendations to member countries would result in positive action in the medium and long term.

Intra-African trade

The secretariat undertook a number of activities aimed specifically at assisting member countries in dealing with the major obstacles to trade among themselves, in particular, at subregional level. An advisory mission was undertaken to Rwanda and Burundi from 14 to 30 October 1986 to help identify tariff and non-tariff barriers which hindered their trade with other countries in the Central African subregion. As executing agency, ECA implemented a UNDP-financed project for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). This project focused on a number of trade-related problems including those arising from customs and fiscal duties as well as non-tariff barriers applied by member countries of ECCAS, the identification of products for preferential trade and measures for trade liberalization. A seminar for trade officials and economic operators of member countries of the subregion was held in Douala, Cameroon from 15 to 19 October 1987. The objective of

the seminar was to create awareness among economic operators on trade liberalization mechanisms contained in the ECCAS Treaty and competitiveness of agriculture and industrial products susceptible to be traded within the subregion. Seven countries of the subregion participated in the seminar. The secretariat also submitted to the seminar a report to the member States of the Yaounde MULPOC on trade legislation, rules and regulations on tariff and non-tariff barriers applied by member countries of the subregion.

As part of the work planned for the member countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion, the secretariat serviced an expert group meeting which was held in Maseru, Lesotho from 13 to 15 March 1986 to review a draft agreement for the establishment of an agricultural commodity exchange for Eastern and Southern Africa. Eight countries were represented at the meeting. The experts recommended that the proposed commodity exchange should not be established at the time because outstanding issues in the articles of agreement had not been resolved. For the North African subregion, part of the groundwork for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) included the preparation of a paper by the secretariat identifying the potentials for trade among the member countries of that subregion. This paper which is entitled "Prospects for the establishment of a clearing and payments arrangements in North Africa" (E/ECA/TRADE/96) and a report on "Trade, customs and monetary co-operation among member countries of the subregion" (E/ECA/TRADE/95) were presented to the inaugural meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team of Experts for the Establishment of the PTA for North Africa which took place in Tangier, Morocco from 9 to 11 December 1987.

Five reports were submitted to the Regional Expert Group Meeting on Domestic and Intra-African Trade referred to above: (a) Compendium of decisions, recommendations and resolutions on expansion of domestic and intra-African trade adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Trade and the ECA Conference of Ministers since 1980 (E/ECA/TRADE/89); (b) Unrecorded transborder trade between African countries (E/ECA/TRADE/86); (c) A statistical analysis of intra-African trade 1970-1986 (E/ECA/TRADE/91); (d) The development and expansion of intra-African trade: a policy paper (E/ECA/TRADE/85); and (e) Identifying major consumer items in rural areas (E/ECA/TRADE/94). The reports were seriously considered by the experts who, among other things, made specific recommendations on measures to promote national products, improvement of the volume and quality of information with respect to supply and demand for foodstuffs and the need for the availability of more credit for the development of the rural sector.

In the area of trade and finance information services, the secretariat carried out the following main activities: it provided technical backstopping to the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce, assisted in drawing up its plan of operations and acted as its interim secretariat. Under the secretariat's programme of training in the field of trade promotion and export marketing, two training courses-cum-field market research were conducted in 1986 and 1987 for participants from over 15 African countries. The secretariat also took part in advisory services to member countries of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States on the implementation of the PTA Trade Liberalization Scheme. In this respect, the secretariat undertook missions to Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda in April/May 1987

to assist these countries in this trade liberalization scheme. It also completed a study entitled "State trading organizations: The African experience" and organized and serviced the first-ever Regional Symposium on State Trading Organizations which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 1987. In addition, the secretariat responded to an important and growing number of queries for trade information which continued to be met through the regular publication of "FLASH on Trade Opportunities" and the "African Trade Bulletin".

Trade with non-African countries

African countries continued to encounter difficulties in their international trade relations particularly due to heavy decline in terms of trade as a result of very high dependence on primary commodities. Therefore, the activities of the secretariat during this period concentrated on technical assistance to member States with a view to assisting them in restructuring and diversifying Africa's external trade channels. The secretariat serviced the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII which took place in Addis Ababa from 16 to 18 March 1987. At that meeting, a paper entitled "Africa's economic recovery, growth and development: Proposals to UNCTAD VII" (E/ECA/TRADE/54) was presented and as a result of this deliberation the Conference adopted Africa's position paper to UNCTAD VII which became part of the position of the G.77 for UNCTAD VII and the report of the meeting (E/ECA/TRADE/72). In addition, the secretariat provided technical support mission to the African Group during the ministerial preparatory meeting of the Group of 77 for UNCTAD VII held in Havana, Cuba from 10 March to 2 May 1987 and at UNCTAD VII at Geneva from 3 July to 3 August 1987.

The secretariat also serviced the ninth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade which took place in Addis Ababa on 19 and 20 March 1987. The Conference considered the report of the preceding Expert Group Meeting which had discussed a document entitled "Africa's trade relations: Some major issues" (E/ECA/TRADE/53) and adopted its report (E/ECA/OAU/TRADE/33).

In the area of trade expansion between African countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe, the secretariat jointly serviced with the UNCTAD secretariat a seminar on economic co-operation between socialist countries and African countries of the West and Central African subregions which took place in Moscow from 14 to 18 July 1986. The seminar was attended by 13 African countries. At that seminar, a paper entitled "Economic co-operation between socialist countries and African countries of West and Central African subregions" (E/ECA/TRADE/52) was presented.

Pursuant to Commission resolution 591 (XXIII), a tour of African businessmen was conducted in the Soviet Union and a training workshop on trade expansion between African countries and the USSR was organized in Moscow and Minsk, USSR from 28 September to 6 October 1987. The tour and the workshop were attended by businessmen from 18 African countries. The following two papers were prepared and presented to the workshop by the secretariat: "ECA activities in promoting trade and economic co-operation between African and socialist countries of Eastern Europe" (E/ECA/TRADE/43), and "Prospects for developing trade between African countries and the USSR and major market opportunities" (E/ECA/TRADE/90).

The secretariat also serviced a workshop on prospects of export trade in commodities for Africa and improvements in export policies which was held at Geneva, Switzerland from 21 to 25 September 1987. The workshop was attended by 15 experts from Africa and other parts of the world. At this workshop, the secretariat presented a paper entitled "African commodities policies and options" (E/ECA/TRADE/93) which reviewed issues facing African countries in the area of commodity trade.

In the area of South-South trade, the secretariat, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), serviced the African Regional Seminar on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 1987. The seminar aimed at assisting member States to adopt a common negotiating strategy in the light of the techniques and modalities to be adopted for the first round of GSTP negotiations.

International financial and monetary policies

In its continuing efforts to assist member States to evolve effective institutions for monetary and financial co-operation, the secretariat's programme of work and priorities focused on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and preparations for an International Conference on Africa's external debt. Draft articles of agreement of the proposed fund were prepared and submitted to the third and fourth meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts held in Yaounde, Cameroon, in April 1986 and Libreville, Gabon, on 16 and 17 June 1986 respectively. The third expert group meeting was attended by 20 African countries while 35 attended the fourth. A meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks was convened in June 1986 in Libreville to consider the establishment of the African Monetary Fund. The Conference concluded its work by establishing an ad hoc committee called the "Committee of Libreville" whose mandate was to resolve the issues outstanding on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and to make recommendations to the next meeting of the Conference. The "Committee of Libreville" held its first meeting in Libreville, Gabon, from 31 March to 2 April 1987. However, in view of the absence of two of the committee members, it was decided to hold a second meeting immediately after the meeting of the Governing Council of the African Development Bank which was to be held in Cairo in June 1987. That second meeting was however also not held due to lack of a quorum. All outstanding issues on the establishment of the proposed African Monetary Fund have therefore remained unresolved.

The secretariat held high-level consultations to develop a common data base and concepts for debt reporting. Such consultations were held with the World Bank (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Commonwealth Secretariat and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a view to developing these common concepts. The responses from these organizations were positive and follow-up work is continuing. The secretariat actively supported the OAU secretariat in the substantive servicing of the special meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the debt issue which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 30 November to 1 December 1987. Two papers were prepared for that meeting, namely "Africa's debt projections: A methodological framework" and "Perspectives

à moyen et long terme de la dette extérieure de l'Afrique avec ou sans rea-mfnagement extérieur". The conclusions of the summit provided further basis for work towards convening the proposed International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness.

The secretariat undertook a study on export credit financing and insurance for Central Africa (E/ECA/TRADE/103) which focused on appropriate measures and mechanisms to support the development process in view of the persistent problems of resources outflows. The secretariat also prepared a note on "The establishment of clearing and payments arrangements in North Africa" (E/ECA/TRADE/96) which was presented to the inaugural meeting of the Inter-governmental Negotiating Team of Experts for the Establishment of the PTA for North Africa.

In the area of intra-African monetary and financial co-operation, the secretariat participated in meetings of the African Development Bank Group and the Governors of African Central Banks and in a seminar organized by the Association of African Development Finance Institutions as well as the Symposium on the Management and Problems of Development Finance in Africa jointly organized by the Association of African Central Banks and the African Development Bank in May 1987. As technical backstopping to the Working Party of the African Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the secretariat prepared inputs to the drafts of the Joint Statement of the Governors to the annual meetings of the Board of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank (E/ECA/TRADE/WP-IMF/IBRD/1, 1986 and E/ECA/TRADE/79, 1987) in July/August 1986 and 1987 respectively; and two draft memoranda addressed separately to the Managing Director of the IMF and the President of the World Bank (E/ECA/TRADE/WP-IMF/IBRD/1 and 2 and E/ECA/TRADE/74 and 75) in July/August 1986 and 1987 respectively.

Transnational corporations in Africa

The thrust of the work of the Joint ECA/UNCTC Unit on Transnational Corporations during 1986-1987 continued to be on research so as to provide a more comprehensive information base to the member States of ECA on the activities and impact of TNCs on the socio-economic development processes. Priority has also been given to strengthening the bargaining position of African countries in their dealings with TNCs. At the same time, attention was given to improving the information to be made available to the African countries.

During the period under review, the research work of the ECA/UNCTC Joint Unit concentrated on the role of TNCs in technology transfer in Africa with particular emphasis on food processing industries. The Joint Unit completed two studies entitled "The transfer of technology in African food sector" and "The transfer of technology in food processing industries in Central Africa - the case of sugar industry in Congo". These studies:

(a) Analyse the impact and implications of the activities of TNCs in selected African countries through transfer of technology in some specific areas;

(b) Analyse the effectiveness of contracts and agreements between African countries and TNCs on matters related to transfer of technology; and

(c) Examine policy options in connection with specific issues in the acquisition of technology.

The second area of research on which the ECA/UNCTC Joint Unit concentrated was the techniques of negotiation with transnational corporations based on existing country experiences in selected sectors. The main objective of the study which was prepared in this area - "Negotiation techniques with TNCs with special reference to licensing agreements" E/ECA/UNCTC/56) - is to strengthen the capability of African developing countries in dealing with matters related to TNCs, particularly in negotiating with them. The study analyses the agreements between TNCs and host African countries with a view to assessing the distribution of gains between them. It formulates approaches, strategies and policies relating to negotiation with TNCs and also attempts to establish the terms under which an African host country will allow a transnational corporation to operate within its boundaries.

Other research activities of the Joint Unit concentrated on the impact of transnational corporations on African development process especially on the role of joint ventures in selected African countries. A study entitled "Role of TNCs in African development process" E/ECA/UNCTC/54) was completed in this area. The objective of the study is to assist African Governments by:

(a) Analysing the impact and implications of the activities of TNCs in selected African countries through joint ventures;

(b) Analysing the effectiveness of contracts and agreements between African countries and TNCs on matters related to joint ventures;

(c) Examining the specific role of joint ventures from developing countries and identification of areas with potential for further development. This is part of the objectives of increasing the awareness and understanding of the African States on the existing options and alternatives to TNCs.

The development of information on TNCs was also given prominence. To this end, the Joint Unit continued to update the list of TNCs operating in the African region. In addition, and in line with the objective of broadly disseminating information on TNCs, the Joint Unit, in collaboration with ECA's Pan-African Documentation and Information System, had developed a file on TNCs, and has started to computerize all data relating to the main TNCs in various African countries. Transnational Focus has also been the main vehicle of the secretariat for dissemination of information in Africa about latest developments in TNCs, and the ECA/UNCTC Joint Unit issued No. 4 of Transnational Focus during the period under review.

Advisory missions were undertaken to Mauritius and Egypt. The missions briefed officials of the two countries on the United Nations programme related to TNCs, held consultations with them on matters of major concern in so far as TNCs activities are concerned and reviewed issues relating to TNCs activities in specific areas such as joint ventures and transfer pricing.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Mineral resources

During the 1986-1987 biennium, the secretariat concentrated its efforts on technical advisory services to member States, surveys of mineral commodities including the ongoing inventory of mineral resources, and review of the changing trends in the mining sector with respect to policy, legal, financial, marketing and technical aspects. The secretariat was, furthermore, very much involved in the strengthening of the already established multinational subregional mineral resources development centres, namely in the Eastern and Southern and Central African subregions.

At the request of the Government of Botswana, the secretariat undertook a survey aimed at identifying possibilities of increased employment generation in the country with particular emphasis on prospects in the mining sector.

The report identified a number of areas where employment generation prospects are good, namely the area of small-scale gold mining, the development of industrial building materials and the production of semi-precious stones. The coal subsector and the metal refinery, as an element of integrated downstream industry of the existing copper-nickel mining operation, also offer additional opportunities.

The report recommended inter-mine consultations and the establishment of an inter-mine committee whose task would be to examine how best the mining industry could respond to the development aspirations and employment problems of the nation.

The secretariat also undertook a survey of employment generation possibilities in the mining industry of Mozambique.

The report underlined the fact that, while the Mozambican mining industry is not in a position to immediately absorb repatriated miners from South Africa on account of the prevailing security situation in the country, the mining industry has very promising medium-term prospects for appreciable employment generation.

If these prospects could be exploited, the work-force thus generated could also contribute to industrial and agricultural development. In the light of these considerations, the mission prepared a multilateral programme of technical co-operation for the small-scale production of building materials and the construction of residential dwellings and other infrastructure.

With respect to the project on the inventory of mineral resources in Africa, two technical publications were produced during the period under review. One entitled "Preliminary study on prospects for the establishment of partially acidulated phosphate industries in the Sahelian countries of West Africa" reviewed the fertilizer raw material resource base in the Sahelian countries of West Africa and examined the prospects of establishing a low-cost fertilizer industry in the subregion as a step towards improving domestic food production and easing the chronic food shortage experienced in most Sahelian countries over the last two decades; the second, entitled "Chloralkalis, soda ash, chlorine and aluminium sulphate requirements in Africa"

examined the scope for production, from local sources of raw materials, of chemical minerals for use in food production and domestic industrial sectors.

The report suggested that serious consideration should be given to the development of such mining operations in particular in the rift and paleorift systems identified in Africa so as to make the industrial, chemical, food and beverage sectors more self-reliant in this respect.

As a result of the increased participation of the secretariat in all the policy and technical meetings of the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the activities of the Centre became highly operational to the extent that the Centre became directly involved in the rehabilitation and launching of new mining projects in Uganda and Ethiopia.

As executing agency of UNDP's programme of assistance to ESAMRDC, the secretariat assisted the project in setting up a rock mechanics laboratory and in the survey of fertilizer raw materials for the production of low-cost fertilizers and soil nutrients in the countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion.

The secretariat furthermore took part in an evaluation mission of the performance, capabilities and constraints of the Centre. The evaluation mission reviewed the relevance of the terms of reference of the Centre, the scope and quality of services rendered, the need for adequate infrastructure and technical facilities, and the causes for low support among member States in the subregion. The evaluation report recommended a number of measures designed to generate renewed interest in the objectives of the Centre. Among the recommendations, the need to strengthen manpower and establish a technical base including the necessary facilities and laboratories to be built in a suitable place in order to carry out basic and specialized research work, was emphasized.

Regarding the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC) in Brazzaville, Congo, the secretariat lent further support to the newly created institution by assisting it in the formulation of its work programmes, organizing substantive field and training activities, and servicing of its policy organ meetings. In this connection, it is important to note that the secretariat contributed substantially towards the success of three workshops organized by the Centre, on the classification of ore reserves, the application of remote sensing as an advanced technique in geological exploration, and on geochemistry as applied to mineral research respectively.

As part of the secretariat's efforts to highlight the importance of specific minerals, the growth prospects of gold mining in Africa were examined at a regional symposium on small-scale gold mining jointly organized by the secretariat and CAMRDC in Brazzaville in July 1987. The meeting was attended by 31 experts from Burundi, the Congo, Chad, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Senegal, Zaire and the Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières (BRGM) of France.

Regarding the collection and dissemination of information, the secretariat pursued its efforts towards increasing its data bank of geological, technical and economic records which now counts more than 7,500 items. This reference

material is frequently used in any data compilation work in the preparation of technical documents, commodity surveys and any other output of the secretariat dealing with the mineral sector.

In the field of training, the secretariat organized a seminar in Armenia and Georgia in the USSR on new methods of mineral exploration for African experts which was attended by 17 participants from 13 countries and multinational institutions.

In the course of the period under review, 20 copies in French and English of the Proceedings of the first Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa were distributed to member States, organizations and multinational institutions, whereas 20 copies of the mineral map, geological map and oil and gas map of Africa on 1:5,000,000 scale, produced by Techno-export of the USSR with UNDP funds, were made available to a number of end-users in the region concerned with mineral resources development.

Water resources

In the field of water resources, the secretariat provided advisory services to Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger on the assessment of surface and ground water availability and on the appropriate exploitation and development of water resources. The secretariat assisted the Government of Ghana to organize a UNDP-financed donors conference on rural and urban water supply programmes.

A study was prepared for the Council of Ministers of the West African MULPOC on the adequacy of hydrological networks and facilities for data processing and analysis in West Africa. A project document on water supplies in the agro-pastoral zone was also prepared for the Government of the Niger to enable it to seek external finance for the project.

With regard to the secretariat's role in monitoring progress in the region in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on water and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), a regional meeting on the socio-economic and policy aspects of water resources management in Africa was held from 2 to 7 June 1986 in Addis Ababa. Representatives of 18 member States and 11 United Nations organizations participated in the meeting which formulated recommendations on a new regional strategy for channelling resources into priority areas and on building up national capabilities for accelerating water resources development programmes.

The secretariat took part in an interregional symposium organized by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) from 5 to 9 January 1987, in New York, on improved efficiency in the management of water resources. The meeting was part of the series of meetings commemorating the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Water Conference and it was designed to prepare the ground for a new global strategy on accelerating water resources programmes in the light of their critical role in socio-economic development.

With respect to integrated river basin development and management, a joint UNDP/ECA mission was undertaken in January and February 1987 to the

five existing river and lake basin organizations to assist them in the formulation of projects for financing under the UNDP Fourth Regional Programming Cycle. The secretariat also participated in the pre-identification mission to the Nile basin countries to explore methods of promoting the joint development of shared water resources in the upper basin of the White Nile.

A report (E/ECA/CM.13/14) on measures for strengthening existing river and lake basin organizations and the possibility of creating new ones was presented to the ECA Conference of Ministers at its thirteenth meeting in April 1987.

As part of its continuing assistance to the river and lake basin organizations, the secretariat finalized project documents for the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO). The secretariat also participated in establishing the Water Resources Network of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, based on the Water Research Centre, Cairo, by attending the UNEP co-ordinated meeting in Cairo from 26 to 28 October 1987 and assisting in drawing up the specific terms of reference of the network, its organizational framework and a work programme for 1988-1989.

The Natural Resources Division and the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division jointly organized a meeting of experts on the development of the Congo/Zaire river basin from 11 to 17 November 1987 in Kinshasa to discuss possibilities for development projects and the necessary institutional arrangements for the promotion of integrated river basin development.

The Water Resources Unit of the secretariat collaborated with the ECA African Training and Research Centre for Women, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the Government of Ethiopia in the field testing of training modules on the role of women in water supply and sanitation. A workshop was held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 29 November 1987 involving senior government officials, non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations which prepared a report on the use of the training modules in developing countries.

On the development of water resources in drought-affected areas, the secretariat prepared a report (E/C.7/1987/6) for the tenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources at which the situation with regard to the development of water resources in drought-stricken countries of the region was reviewed. The report was subsequently presented to the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1987.

In collaboration with the Government of the USSR, the secretariat organized a training workshop and study tour on problems of water resources development in arid zones under the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation. The workshop and study tour took place in Tashkent, USSR, from 16 September to 10 October 1986. It was attended by representatives of 15 drought-affected African countries.

Cartography and remote sensing

Activities of the secretariat in the field of cartography and remote sensing continued to focus on rendering advisory services to member States with a view to strengthening their national cartographic capabilities.

At the request of the Government of Ghana, the secretariat carried out an assessment of the needs of the "Survey of Ghana" in manpower and equipment and in addition to the relevant recommendations on these issues recommended measures for the rehabilitation of cartographic and related activities in Ghana.

The secretariat continued to provide technical support to the regional cartographic and remot sensing centres. In that context, it assisted in preparing five-year development plans for the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS), and the Regional Remote Sensing Centre (CRTO) at Ouagadougou. Similarly, each one of them was assisted in the preparation of projects which were favourably considered under the UNDP Fourth Regional Programming Cycle.

The secretariat serviced the joint meeting of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the African Association of Cartography (AAC) and the African Remote Sensing Council (ARSC) which took place in Kinshasa, Zaire, in March 1987, and efforts were continued towards the successful merger of the African Association of Cartography and the African Remote Sensing Council into a new organization called the African Organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS).

With regard to the dissemination of information, three exhibitions of maps and charts depicting various ECA activities and projects were mounted during the biennium: one during the twenty-first session of the Commission/twelfth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers at Yaounde, Cameroon; another during the first Congress of African Scientists at Brazzaville in June 1987; and the third one which also included exhibitions on surveying and mapping instruments was mounted during the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa as part of the comemmorative activities for the Year of Cartography. The exhibitions presented in graphic form and photographs the various indicators of the secretariat's participation in economic developmental efforts including indicators of progress in implementing Africa's recovery and development programmes. The exhibitions served as media of useful information not only to planners but also to the general public; in particular, that at Brazzaville attracted well over 500 scientists.

During the period under review, two accessions lists - one for each year of the biennium and the revised edition of the catalogue of maps and charts received by the secretariat - were published and distributed to correspondents of the Map Documentation and Reference Centre.

The sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held in November 1986 and was attended by 171 participants from 30 African countries. At the Conference, Africa adopted the first-ever standardized set of specifications for topographical mapping for Africa.

A successful seminar and study tour on the role of cartography and remote sensing in accelerated socio-economic development was organized in the Soviet Union. Representatives from 19 member States participated in the project which was acclaimed to have opened up new horizons. Among the recommendations which the participants made were the need to centralize national cartographic

and remote sensing institutions into single units in order to effect economy and improve management. The participants urged the United Nations to use its regional commissions which they considered well placed to assist member States in standardizing geographical names.

Through its regional organizing committee, created for the occasion, the secretariat assisted member States in organizing the establishment of national committees for the commemoration of 1986 as the Year of Cartography in which at least half the Governments of member States participated.

Co-operation with UNDP and the Outer Space Affairs Division of United Nations Headquarters resulted in the funding of the African Remote Sensing Information System which, through regional centres and ECA, will strengthen institutional structures and put remote sensing technology as a tool into the hands of more member States for rapid implementation of Africa's economic recovery and development programmes.

In the course of implementing this subprogramme, the secretariat was confronted with some problems such as lack of responsiveness on the part of member States with respect to requests for information including the provision of statistical data and the non-supply of all new maps to the Map Documentation and Reference Centre even though several new editions had been published by African countries. All efforts to mobilize resources for the Commission yielded few encouraging results. Yet the institutions were constantly in need of money as participating members defaulted on their contributions.

Marine affairs

During the whole of the biennium, the programme suffered from the lack of the regular budget post which, although approved, has yet to be filled. However, the secretariat was able to carry out several activities as a result of the availability of extrabudgetary resources, particularly from bilateral sources.

During the 1986-1987 biennium, the main thrust of the programme was on increasing the awareness of member States to the many opportunities made available to them through the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and on assisting them to develop and strengthen necessary policy and legislative machinery for the management of their marine resources.

There were two subprogrammes under the programme. However, due to the financial constraints faced by the secretariat no activities could be carried out on the subprogramme "Policies for resources of the sea".

Development of capabilities (manpower, technology and institution) for the exploration, exploitation and management of the resources of the sea

This subprogramme was to have been carried out mainly through regular budget allocations (75 per cent of the programme total). However, thanks to the extrabudgetary resources mentioned above, the secretariat was able to deliver most of the outputs programmed as well as several additional outputs.

The secretariat prepared a technical publication on African technical capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and management of the resources of the sea, based on reports on African technical capabilities for the exploration, exploitation, development and management of resources of the sea compiled after visits to 13 African countries, namely Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

During the the biennium, the secretariat co-operated with the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in the organization of an expert group meeting on "African capabilities for the assessment and acquisition of marine surveying technologies" in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 October 1987 and which was attended by 13 experts, six of whom were Africans and the rest came from other parts of the world. The meeting, whose main objective was to update knowledge and exchange ideas about the actual capabilities of countries of the region to deal with marine resources especially in relation to minerals, placer deposits, off-shore hydrocarbon, fishery resources and aquaculture, agreed on the need to articulate, in various fora and other means, African requirements for the acquisition of technological capacity to deal with marine surveying and the needed infrastructure to sustain it. It also made proposals aimed at strengthening co-operation among countries of the region, the United Nations and regional organizations. The secretariat presented a paper on "Acquisition and mastery of marine surveying technologies for living resources in Africa".

From 20 January to 17 March 1987, the Natural Resources Division and the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division visited the three CEPGL countries with a view to collecting information and discussing with the officials an in-depth study of the integrated development of the fishing industries in the CEPGL countries. The study, which was sponsored by UNDP, was finalized in October 1987 and will be presented to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC in 1989.

Following a request made by the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier MULPOC at its 1984 meeting to carry out a detailed study of the fishing sector and aquaculture in North Africa, the Natural Resources Division and the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division undertook missions to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Subsequently, the secretariat presented its report entitled "Harmonization of the policies of the development of fishing and aquaculture and improvement of communal exchanges in North Africa" to the sixth meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the MULPOC.

The secretariat participated in an expert group meeting organized jointly by the Institut de documentation de recherches et d'études maritimes (IDREM) of Côte d'Ivoire and the Conseil national des chargeurs du Cameroun (CNCC) held at Abidjan from 16 to 24 March 1987. The main objective of the meeting was to promote co-operation among countries in the development and management of resources of the exclusive economic zone. It presented a document entitled "Promotion and development of scientific and marine technological research and regional co-operation".

At the request of Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Natural Resources Division and the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division undertook missions to

Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon and the Niger from 10 July to August 1987 on the development and harmonization of policies and programmes of the fishing industry of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The final report was submitted to LCBC in October 1987.

At the request of Mauritius, the secretariat participated in an international conference on marine resources organized in Mauritius from 8 to 12 September 1987. It presented two papers, namely "Role of ECA in the promotion and development of scientific and marine technological research at the subregional level" and "Development of techniques of aquaculture of Macrobrachium rosenbergii".

At the request of the Government, the secretariat undertook a mission to the Comoros from 14 to 25 September 1987 with a view to advising the relevant authorities on possibilities for improving the development of marine resources. Also at the request of the Government, the secretariat undertook a mission to Seychelles from 29 October to 17 November 1987 with a view to studying the possibilities of exploiting and utilizing algae at the artisanal and industrial levels.

The secretariat participated in the fourth session of the Lake Tanganyika Sub-committee of FAO's African Committee on Continental Fishing held in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 29 November to 3 December 1987. It provided information on the relevant activities of ECA in the subregion with a view to exploring modalities for concerted action with FAO.

ENERGY AND DEVELOPMENT

In the 1986-1987 biennium as in the immediate past, the focus of the secretariat's energy programme was on measures to alleviate the energy problems of the region and in that context the need for the planning and optimum development of the energy resources of the region. In this respect, the secretariat's activities concentrated on advisory services, in-depth studies and analyses, manpower training and institution-building. Although the financial crisis facing the United Nations has prevented the full delivery of programme commitments, the secretariat was able to achieve much as indicated below.

In response to requests from their Governments, the secretariat assisted Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Madagascar to evaluate the volume and quality of their coal resources, and recommendations were made on how to utilize them better, including proposals on intra-African trade. In the same vein, the Governments' of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire were advised on integrated energy policy and the operational and organizational aspects of hydropower resources utilization. The Great Lakes subregion possesses immense hydropower resources whose full development and utilization have been limited by lack of human and financial resources and integrated approach to the development of hydropower. In order to meet the future energy needs of individual countries in the subregion, the ECA secretariat has also undertaken studies on possible inter-connection of the electrical grids of the countries.

The secretariat prepared and presented to the Council of Ministers of the West African MULPOC a study on the possibility of developing ocean energy resources of West African coastal member States. The study reviewed critically the possibilities of developing ocean energy resources in the subregion and concluded that, due to constraints such as lack of adequate human and financial resources and considering that the countries have more immediate and plausible sources of energy to develop, their practical development and commercial use in West African countries could not be expected before the beginning of the next century.

Through an arrangement with the Government of France which had pledged 10 scholarships in the biennium for African researchers, engineers and technicians to study solar energy in France, the applications of four candidates were processed in 1986. Unfortunately, due to lack of proper co-ordination between France and the member States concerned, only one student from Liberia had reported for training at the University of Perpignan in France by the end of 1986. In 1987, the Government of France informed the secretariat that due to budgetary constraints, its pledge of 10 scholarships had to be withdrawn.

A technical publication on "Inventory of hydrocarbons" was prepared on the basis of information collected during visits to Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The publication was aimed at providing complementary information on how to derive greater social and economic benefits from the exploitation of potential oil resources. The bulletin "Energy Review in Africa" was produced and distributed to member States. The contents of the issue covered the findings of a survey of the status of energy production, consumption and current prices, and projections for energy development in Africa, based on data for 1983-1985.

In co-operation with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, New York, the secretariat organized, in November 1986, a consultative meeting on the mobilization of financial resources for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in Africa. The meeting was attended by representatives of 12 African member States, 6 subregional economic groupings, 14 developed and other developing countries and 10 international organizations. The meeting helped to initiate a process of consultations which, hopefully, should lead to specific financial and technical assistance commitments. Some donors such as Italy and agencies such as the International Development Research Council (IDRC) and the United Nations University (UNU) expressed interest in the funding of certain projects and others promised to consider making provision of funds for the projects.

A regional workshop on some aspects of energy management was held from 16 to 20 November 1987 in Addis Ababa. It was attended by 26 representatives of African member States, developed countries, United Nations agencies and other international organizations. The participants reviewed the status of management of the energy sector in African countries and existing co-operation arrangements, evaluated and assessed the achievements and the constraints being encountered, and elaborated the measures for improving energy management in Africa.

The secretariat had prepared a report on the possibility of establishing a Nuclear Energy Commission in Africa to deal with the development of nuclear

science and technology in Africa. The report will eventually be submitted to a meeting of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of African Governments during the course of 1988.

In institution-building, the secretariat continued to serve as an ad interim secretariat of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE). It serviced the first and second extraordinary meetings of the Council of the Centre which were held on 20 and 21 January 1986 in Addis Ababa and from 11 to 13 June 1986 in Bujumbura respectively. The African Regional Centre for Solar Energy was expected to be inaugurated in September 1987 but due to circumstances beyond control, the meeting of the Council to launch the Centre was postponed to the first quarter of 1988. At the moment, 21 African States are members of the Centre out of which five have already paid their initial contributions to the budget of the Centre. The Government of Burundi committed itself to covering the costs of operational activities for one year beginning from January 1988.

POPULATION

During the 1986-1987 biennium, the population programme comprised three subprogrammes: (a) population policies and development planning; (b) demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development; and (c) support to regional training and research. The three broad objectives of the programme were to continue efforts at enhancing awareness of the relationships between population and development, provision of assistance to member States in the formulation and implementation of population policies, analysis of demographic and related socio-economic data, and to provide technical support to the activities of the United Nations regional training institutions and of similar institutes in member States.

The activities accomplished by the secretariat during the 1986-1987 biennium are described below:

Population policies and development planning

The four programme elements under this subprogramme were: (a) technical assistance to countries and territories; (b) assessment of population policies in socio-economic development; (c) evaluation of the demographic impact of population programmes in African countries; and (d) integration of population variables and policies in development plans.

With regard to technical assistance to countries and territories, the secretariat assisted the Congo, Comoros, Kenya and Zaire in the areas of formulation and implementation of relevant population policies, the integration of population variables in development planning, and in the evaluation of family planning programmes.

The highlights of the activities carried out by the secretariat in the areas of assessment of population policies in socio-economic development, evaluation of the demographic impact of population programmes in African countries, and integration of population variables and policies in development plans included the following studies.

First, there was a study on "African experience in the implementation of population policies and programmes" which reviewed experiences of ECA member States in the formulation and implementation of population policies during the period before and after the adoption of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on population in 1984 and focused recommendations on policies regarding population growth, distribution and structure.

Second, there was a study on the methodological problems of evaluating maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programmes in Africa. The methods which were reviewed, namely the standardization approach, fertility projection/trend analysis, standard couple-years of protection, component projection approach, reproductive process analysis, regression analysis, prevalence method and experimental design approach had been designed mainly to measure the impact of family planning programmes in reducing fertility. However, some of them could be modified to measure the impact of MCH/FP on infant child maternal mortality. It was observed that most of the methods had not been used in African countries mainly because of the complexity of some of the methods, their newness and the difficulty of getting the data required for their use. In general, however, the problem was that the needs of evaluation were not taken into account when the programme was designed. Accordingly, the study recommended that in order to assist future evaluation work, the needs of evaluation must be incorporated into programme formulation and design at the planning stage. Such needs are: (a) the recognition that evaluation is an integral part of programme formulation and implementation; (b) proper definition of the objectives of the programme; (c) the clear determination of the target group for which the programme is designed; (d) the indicators of achievement and their methods of verification; (e) mechanism for monitoring including arrangements for data collection and analysis; and (f) the development of capability for self-evaluation including the methods and techniques applied always bearing in mind the need for simplicity and applicability.

The secretariat also prepared a report on "Integrated maternal and child health/family planning programmes in Africa", which was intended to be presented to an expert group meeting on MCH/FP programmes in Africa in 1987. The meeting could not be convened as the anticipated extrabudgetary resources were not available. The study was based mainly on information obtained from 30 member States who responded to the questionnaire administered by the secretariat on such issues as the evolution, organization, financing, integration and evaluation of MCH/FP programmes. The study indicated that since 1974, when the World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, there has been a change in African Governments' position concerning MCH/FP programmes to the extent that many of them now accept them as components of health programmes included in socio-economic development planning. Accordingly, the recommendations have emphasized the need to improve organizational structures and increase resources for MCH/FP programmes, make maximum use of resources provided by donor governments and agencies to MCH/FP, and improve mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of MCH/FP programmes.

A task force of country and international agencies' experts held a meeting at ECA headquarters, Addis Ababa, from 3 to 7 November 1986 to discuss secretariat-prepared draft guidelines for integrating population variables in African development. A revised version of the "guidelines" incorporating the suggestions of the meeting has been prepared and will be presented to

the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers scheduled for March 1988 for review.

Demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development

The secretariat provided advisory services to the following member States in evaluating and analysing data from population censuses, surveys and vital registration systems: Botswana (1981 census analysis reports), Burkina Faso (1985 census tabulation and analysis plans), Burundi (civil registration), the Central African Republic (1986 census tabulation and analysis), Comoros (1990 census preparation), Côte d'Ivoire (1987 census preparatory activities including tabulation and analysis plans), Djibouti (1983 census analysis), Equatorial Guinea (1983 census evaluation and analysis), Lesotho (1986 census tabulation plans), Liberia (1984 census analysis and publication plans), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (1973 census monographs), Mauritius (1983 census analysis), Sierra Leone (1985 census questionnaire and analysis), the Sudan (1983 census analysis), the United Republic of Tanzania (1986 census tabulation and questionnaire) and Zaire (1984 census processing). As part of the efforts to upgrade the technical capability of member States' experts, training courses were undertaken as follows: in the analysis of census data, for trainees from the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo and Gabon; in the training of statistical clerks in MCH/FP, for Kenyan government officials; in middle-level training in the analysis of national demographic sample survey, for Nigerian government officials in the National Population Bureau; and in the preparation of a training work book on demographic analysis, for Zambian government officials.

The secretariat undertook an evaluation of the analytical aspects of the 1980 round of African censuses, with a view to improving the execution, analysis and utility of the 1990 round of censuses.

Three studies on fertility levels, patterns, differentials and trends as well as family formation, structure, and fertility in Africa were undertaken by the secretariat. The first study on the evaluation of the impact of the changing role of women on fertility covered five countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. It concluded by emphasizing that an improvement in the social status of women and a change in their economic and social status were necessary for changes in fertility behaviour in African countries.

The other study was on the impact of changing patterns of family formation and structure on fertility trends in five North African countries: Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia. The study arrived at the conclusion that modification in family formation in these countries, brought about by changes in nuptiality behaviour and decreasing mortality, had resulted in declines in fertility levels.

The secretariat also completed a study on "Mortality levels, patterns, trends and differentials in Africa: A comparative analysis for selected countries in Southern Africa", covering Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The comparative study was based on the most recent two population censuses for each of the countries, namely: Botswana 1971 and 1981; Lesotho 1966 and 1976; Mozambique 1970 and 1980; Swaziland 1966 and 1976; and Zimbabwe 1969 and 1982. During the intercensal period, gradual declines

in mortality levels were observed in Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. This was reflected in an increase in life expectancy at birth which had reached 50 years or above. In nearly all the countries, about one-third of the deaths were due to infections, parasitic and respiratory diseases. Mortality in the five countries was observed to be still high and varied considerably from one country to another. The study has suggested to the relevant authorities the following: the formulation and implementation of health programmes with the involvement of all concerned institutions; making health services accessible to the most vulnerable population groups especially in rural areas; the provision of improved water supply and sanitation; re-orientation of health practices to emphasize preventive rather than curative measures against infectious and non-infectious diseases; the improvement of data collection, processing and analysis to enhance monitoring of changes in mortality when assessing the impact of health and socio-economic development programmes on society.

Using the World Fertility Survey (WFS) data on Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritania and Senegal, the secretariat did a comparative study of trends in infant and childhood mortality within a view to assessing the impact of national programmes in reducing the levels of infant and childhood mortality; and identifying programme areas requiring greater national efforts in the sectors of health, nutrition, environment and social welfare. The results of the analysis show a positive response in infant and childhood mortality to government efforts to improve health conditions through the provision of improved environmental health, nutrition and health education, MCH/FP facilities and services. The improvement in mortality appears to have been greater in Benin and Mauritania than in Ghana or Côte d'Ivoire. The change in mortality in Senegal appears to have been relatively slow in the past 15 years. The analysis has also shown that infant and child mortality affects the level of fertility and this in turn has implications for population growth.

The secretariat organized a review seminar on infant and childhood mortality and socio-economic factors in Africa from 17 to 21 March 1986 as a continuation of the programme on the analysis of national survey data, undertaken as part of the World Fertility Survey. The review seminar was attended by participants from Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan and Tunisia, as well as by representatives of the International Statistical Institute (ISI), UNFPA (Morocco), United Nations Population Division, IFORD and RIPS. The report on the review seminar and the proceedings of the seminar including the papers presented have been published.

The secretariat collaborated with the United Nations Population Division (New York) in the preparation of (a) the African regional comparative study on World Fertility Survey data as part of the global comparative study published by the United Nations Population Division in the publication entitled "Fertility behaviour in the context of development: Evidence from the World Fertility Survey, 1987"; and (b) "The African contribution to the comparative global geographical study on early age mortality". The secretariat prepared a paper on Lesotho while RIPS prepared a paper on Ghana.

The secretariat prepared the 1986 demographic and related socio-economic data sheets for ECA member States which, like the 1982 edition, presented summary demographic and related statistics, on such topics as population

sizes and sex ratios from population censuses, age-sex distribution, age specific fertility and mortality rates, data on urbanization, educational attainment and economic activity as well as major demographic indicators from the 1984 estimates and projections, medium variant. Given the varying stages of development of statistical data collection systems in the various countries, the quantity and recency of the data presented were not uniform for all countries.

To integrate population variables into socio-economic development planning, African countries require information on future population sizes. To this end, the secretariat prepared the 1986 estimates and projections for ECA member States, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Division in New York, within the framework of monitoring global population trends by the United Nations family. In the preparation of the estimates and projections for ECA member States, the secretariat encountered the following problems: inadequacy and inaccuracy of the base-year data, and the assumptions to work with about the likely trends in demographic components because of deficiencies in understanding the relationships between population trends and socio-economic factors.

With reference to international migration, the secretariat prepared a study on emigration from the Maghreb countries to Western Europe. The study drew attention to the problems encountered by second generation emigrants and highlighted issues of protection of jobs, rights of migrant workers in the receiving countries, re-integration and the absorption of the returning migrants to the sending countries.

In the framework of the project on "Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa)", considerable efforts were made to expand population information and clearing-house activities so as to bring about a greater awareness of population issues among member States and encourage their integration into socio-economic development planning by member States. Missions were undertaken to Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire to survey and discuss with the relevant authorities facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of national population information centres/networks and collect and disseminate population information. Assistance was provided to these countries in the preparation of project proposals for funding of national population information and documentation centres and their activities. It is expected that these national centres/networks will become operational during the next biennium. Since there is a general shortage of trained manpower for the proposed activities, it will be necessary to mount a vigorous training programme comprising internships, study tours and short courses to upgrade the skills of national personnel in population information handling techniques.

A seminar/workshop for trainers on POPIN-Africa methodologies for input/output and for the management of population information networks in Africa was held in 1986. Participants came from the POPIN-Africa subregional and sectoral participating centres at IFORD, CDC, CAFS, RIPS and the Sahel Institute. In order to further encourage interregional co-operation and also broaden the outlook of POPIN-Africa network members, a study tour to Asia-Pacific POPIN facilities within ESCAP and the ASEAN region was undertaken by a team of six persons from both the ECA co-ordinating unit and the participating centres. An extensive report highlighting the experiences

gained on the study tour and providing useful recommendations for future actions was also prepared.

In addition to the existing outputs - African Population Newsletter, POPINDEX-Africa and African Population Studies Series, the following new publications were prepared, namely POPIN-Africa country bibliography series, No. 1 (Kenya), No. 2 (the Sahel); Guidelines for the bibliographic description and analysis of population and family planning literature (preliminary draft); Handbook for the implementation of population information centres/networks in Africa (draft); Select list of publications of the Population Division, ECA. Through an expanded programme of documents exchange, 124 African institutions working in the area of population and related subjects were supplied with duplicate materials from the clearing-house. During the celebration of the UNFPA Five Billion Day, an exhibition comprising posters and panels was mounted to highlight the theme of the celebration and also focus on some aspects of the African population problem.

Regional training and research

The objectives of this subprogramme are to assist member States in meeting their continued need for training of their nationals in demography and for the promotion of demographic research. Such training is provided mainly at the two regional demographic institutes - the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS).

The two regional training and research institutes, IFORD and RIPS, continued to provide facilities for the training of nationals of the member States at the post-graduate level. This training, which is funded by UNFPA, provides high-level manpower in the areas of collection, analysis and integration of population data into socio-economic development planning. The secretariat awarded nearly 150 fellowships financed by UNFPA for such training at RIPS (Ghana) and IFORD (Cameroon) during 1986 and 1987.

The socio-economic and demographic unit of the Sahel Institute continued to receive the administrative support of the secretariat. The unit is being transformed into a centre for studies and research on population for development. The secretariat will continue to assist the new centre.

In response to a letter of request from the Addis Ababa University, a course was given as part of the M.A. degree offered in the field of demography by the University. The course was aimed at exposing students to the existing and growing substantive literature in the main areas of population growth components - fertility, mortality and migration with a view to enhancing the students' understanding of related technical demography as well as their appreciation of the need for and the role of population policies in developing countries generally and in Africa in particular.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

During the 1986-1987 biennium, the public administration and finance programme comprised two subprogrammes, namely (a) public administration, and (b) development of budgetary and taxation systems. Their objectives and the activities carried out under them are described below:

Public administration

The public administration subprogramme focused on addressing problems associated with the management of public enterprises, personnel training, the organization of central and local government institutions, and the management and administration of public services. Efforts were made at assisting institutions in strengthening their capacities and at increasing the knowledge, skills and analytical capacity of key government personnel through advisory missions and training workshops and technical reports on special issues and problems.

In the area of review and analysis of policies and programmes for increasing efficiency in and productivity of public services, study reports were published on approaches and methods for organizing management services systems as instruments for performance improvement in African public services, experiences in developing and applying criteria and techniques for evaluation performance of public enterprises in Africa and on implications of policies and programmes for privatization of public enterprises in Africa.

With respect to advisory services, missions were undertaken to provide assistance to member States' institutions and organizations in implementing their programmes. In July 1987, an advisory service was rendered to the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD). The mission prepared a five-year programme of action on administrative reforms and re-dynamization in Africa. The programme incorporated an evaluation mechanism. CAFRAD expressed deep appreciation for the mission's contribution which is now part of the Centre's five-year work programme. Another project proposal on "training for decentralized administration" was forwarded to the Centre at the end of the second advisory mission in September 1987.

In pursuance of the objective of supporting the activities of institutions whose programmes meet the recovery and development needs of African countries, the secretariat participated in an advisory capacity in a workshop on "Optimal utilization of consultants" organized in August 1987 by the African Association of Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) in collaboration with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The workshop was attended by 38 participants from ECA member States, international organizations, as well as firms of management consultants. Among other issues discussed, the participants dealt with the implications for management consulting of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990. In September 1987, the secretariat participated in a workshop on "University resources and financial management" organized by the Association of African Universities at the University of Benin in Lome, Togo. At the workshop, the secretariat presented a paper on "The managerial responses to the financial crisis in African universities". The paper provided a checklist of areas where follow-up actions were required.

From 24 September to 2 October 1987, an advisory mission was undertaken to the Kenya Institute of Administration to assist in the planning and organization of the Kenya Staff College seminar Number 4. At the seminar, a paper was presented on "Administrative reform strategies and public enterprise management". The presentation generated lively discussions and produced

a number of policy recommendations. Twenty participants holding senior management positions in the various areas of the Kenya public service participated in the seminar.

Between 24 and 30 October 1987, the secretariat undertook a comprehensive review of posts at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. The exercise involved an analysis of 58 (professional, administrative and supporting) posts and resulted in the preparation of detailed job descriptions in respect of the posts. The job description exercise was a continuation of the restructuring of the Institute. It should be recalled that earlier in February 1986, the secretariat had participated in the work of an evaluation mission constituted with the aim of streamlining the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The reports of the evaluation mission resulted in the abolition of some departments, and the merger of some units. The job description assignment carried out in October 1987 brought the mission's review exercise to a logical conclusion.

The secretariat collaborated with the Commonwealth Secretariat in organizing a subregional workshop for heads of management training institutions in West Africa. The workshop took place at the Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON), Topo-Badagry, Nigeria, from 2 to 6 November 1987. In its paper presented at the workshop, the secretariat focused attention on the role of management development institutions in developing the capacity for coping with the current socio-economic crisis in Africa.

The secretariat also participated in the AAPAM Round Table which took place in Gaborone, Botswana from 30 November to 5 December 1987. The secretariat's contribution to the Round Table was a paper which focused on the administrative/managerial aspects of the structural adjustment programmes in Africa.

During the period under review, a national training workshop in procurement and supply management was held from 5 to 24 March 1986 in Port Louis, Mauritius, at the request of the Government. The workshop, which was funded by the Government of India, was attended mostly by middle-level government officials. As a follow-up to the workshop, an advisory mission was undertaken in 1987 in Mauritius to assist the Government in developing "stores orders" in line with the concept of stores management. A two-week national training course in procurement and supply management was also organized in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 23 November to 4 December 1987 for 20 stores officials of the Swaziland Government. Two executive development workshops, focusing on modern management skills and techniques, were organized for senior executives of Ethiopian public corporations in May 1986 and May 1987 respectively. A total of 56 senior managers drawn from Ethiopian agricultural parastatals participated in the two workshops. In October 1986, an induction training course for 15 new graduate entrants into the Botswana public service was organized in collaboration with the Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce.

In 1987, the secretariat participated in an inter-agency activity on the development of a "Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa" (SAPAM). The thrust of SAPAM falls within the framework of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 adopted by the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in July 1985 and the United Nations Programme of Action for

African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 adopted in June 1986 by the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly. SAPAM is aimed at assisting the strengthening of the African region's administrative and management capabilities and performance.

From 6 to 10 July 1987, the secretariat, in collaboration with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI), organized a senior policy seminar on institutional reforms for development management in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Fifteen participants comprising government ministers and senior policy advisers and administrators from Ethiopia, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and Uganda took part in the seminar. At the seminar, the secretariat presented a paper on "Redynamizing Africa's administrative/managerial systems and institutions for economic recovery and development". The paper constituted the basis of the seminar's recommendations on administrative reform.

Development of budgetary and taxation systems

During the period under review, the emphasis of this subprogramme was on effective and efficient management of public financial resources. In that connection, assistance was provided to member States in the training of their public finance officers through national training courses on budgetary management and tax administration, and through the dissemination of technical publications on public financial management.

In the area of technical assistance to member States, three national training courses on improvement of budgetary and financial management and three on improvement in tax administration were organized. The second general assembly meeting of the Association of African Tax Administrators was serviced. As a result of extrabudgetary resources provided by the World Bank, a seminar on public financial management was implemented.

The national training courses on improvement in budgetary and financial management were conducted in Zambia from 5 to 16 May 1986 for 30 government and district councils officials; in Botswana, from 11 to 17 October 1986, for 13 new graduate entrants into the Botswana civil service, and in Lesotho, from 16 to 28 November 1987, for 27 Lesotho public financial management officials. The courses dealt with efficient allocation of public financial resources through improvement in the structure of the government budget and techniques and methods of controlling public expenditure through effective and efficient government accounting and audit. In addition to the national training courses, a seminar on public expenditure programming was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 23 January 1987 in collaboration with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, for 24 participants from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The objective of the seminar was to provide the participants with guidelines on and goals for:

(a) Improving their capacity to plan and execute medium-term public investment programmes consistent with national priorities and resources;

(b) Preparing and implementing annual budgets which made proper provision for recurrent costs financing and were fully integrated with multi-year investment programmes and speedy adjustment of expenditure levels to reflect changes in both the domestic and foreign economic environment while protecting major development priorities.

As far as improvement of tax administration was concerned, the following training workshops were conducted: in March 1986, a training workshop for tax administrators of the member States of the Association of African Tax Administrators was held in Cairo, Egypt. The workshop discussed in depth the relationship between the tax office and taxpayers and the importance of middle management development in tax administration. The workshop was attended by 27 participants from Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Comores, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Malawi, the Sudan, Tunisia and Zaire. In collaboration with the National Institute of Public Administration of Malawi, a national training workshop for public financial management officials was held from 11 to 15 August 1986. The workshop provided guidelines for improving taxation policies, systems and administration and reviewed the training needs and facilities for the tax officials of Malawi. Sixteen senior government officials drawn from various central government ministries and departments as well as from local government services participated in the workshop. In May 1987, a training course for 22 income tax and customs officials of the Government of Swaziland was organized by the secretariat in collaboration with the Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration. The objective of the course was to give the participants an understanding of the impact of taxation on individuals, partnerships and companies and illustrate practical situations affecting tax officials in their day-to-day handling of administrative problems.

As regards technical publications, a study on "The assessment of specific conditions of and needs in public financial management in Malawi" was undertaken. The study assessed in general (a) the capability of Malawi to mobilize, allocate and control public financial resources in consonance with the priorities of Malawi's economic and social development objectives; and (b) the capacity of Malawi's fiscal institutions and manpower to adopt expenditure plan to its resource constraints, improve the policy framework, reduce public expenditure while increasing sector efficiency of public investment, and to reform taxation system and policies within the framework of the country's goals, objectives and fiscal implications of its national development. The study also identified the most pressing needs for Malawi in public financial management and made recommendations on ways and means of meeting those needs.

The subregional seminar for public financial management officials of Eastern and Southern African countries on "Public financial management programmes for implementation during the biennium" was reformulated at the initiative of the secretariat and delivered as a technical publication entitled, "A country case study on ways and means of strengthening government expenditure control effectiveness". The study reviewed and evaluated existing regulations on controls of expenditure in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the selected country, and made recommendations on improved ways of streamlining expenditure control procedures as a basis for developing early budgetary warning systems in public expenditure. The study also proposed a programme for the training of government officials in the methods and techniques of financial reporting and government expenditure control.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN AFRICA

The ECA programme in science and technology comprised three subprogrammes in the 1986-1987 biennium as in the preceding biennium: (a) development of policies, machinery and capabilities for science and technology; (b) development of manpower for science and technology; and (c) promotion of regional and interregional co-operation in science and technology.

Although Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 was adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the OAU in July 1985 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 in June 1986, after the programme of work and priorities for the 1986-1987 biennium had been formulated, it turned out that with slight amendments, the activities already programmed were relevant to the requirements for the implementation of the programmes.

Development of policies, machinery and capabilities for science and technology

Under this subprogramme, activities were concentrated on advisory services to member States on the creation and/or strengthening of appropriate infrastructure for science and technology development during the biennium, although servicing of meetings and preparation of documents were not neglected.

In this connection, advisory missions were undertaken to Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire during August 1986, Senegal from 30 September to 4 October 1987 and Benin from 4 to 10 October 1987. These missions made recommendations on the necessity for co-ordinating science and technology activities by establishing national commissions for science and technology. The recommendations covered structure, organization and functions of such commissions in the context of the present level of socio-economic development of the countries. In the case of Benin, it was recommended that the commission should be attached to the cabinet of the President and should work with the new Centre béninois pour la recherche scientifique and technologique (CBRST), whose activities it should oversee.

Advisory services were given to the United Republic of Tanzania in March 1987 on measures for the mobilization of adaptative technology potential in the metal working branch of the informal sector, an important sector, often neglected by member States. The Tanzania National Scientific Research Council and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs undertook to follow the promotion of the sector in the country.

Assistance was given to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) during June 1986 and April 1987 in the preparation of a project document to be submitted to UNDP for funding during the UNDP Fourth Regional Programming Cycle. The secretariat participated in an expert group meeting on "The development of an ARSO network of documentation and information systems (ARSO-DISNET) on standards and technical regulations in Africa", which took place at the headquarters of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) from 24 to 26 August 1987. The main objective of the meeting was to consider and adopt rules, procedures and working tools for information processing in ARSO-DISNET for use by the member States of the Organization in collecting, processing and exchanging information in a more efficient and expeditious manner.

At the request of Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the secretariat prepared a five-year development plan for co-operation among the member States of the Community in the field of science and technology, including projects that could be jointly financed and executed. The plan was adopted at a meeting of the CEPGL authority in May 1987.

The secretariat organized and serviced four meetings of the Working Groups of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development held in Cairo, June 1986; Lusaka, September/October 1986; Yaounde, March 1987; and Dakar, April 1987 respectively.

The Working Groups discussed issues on food and energy, on manpower needs, and on industry, health and environment, and based on subregional geographical resource endowments and needs, proposed priority projects for joint implementation. The meetings made a detailed study of the problems affecting their subregions and resolved to raise them at the level of their ministerial meetings. The secretariat was able to convene these meetings with the financial support of the United Nations Financing Systems for Science and Technology Development (UNFSSTD), and the close collaboration of OAU. The secretariat also serviced the fifth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development which was held in Addis Ababa from 2 to 6 November 1987.

Development of manpower for science and technology

As the title of this subprogramme indicates, the focus of activities here was on training and provision of equipment and material. One of the main obstacles in the proper development and application of science and technology in Africa is the shortage of equipment and exhorbitant costs of importing it. In this connection, a workshop on production of school equipment for use at the national level and in a wider area in the framework of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation was organized in Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 May 1987. The workshop was attended by 19 experts and policy-makers from 14 African countries. One major outcome of the workshop was the strong recommendation that joint ventures in the production of science and technology equipment, training and exchange of experts should be vigorously pursued.

The secretariat held a meeting with the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) and the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR) on 6 and 7 October 1986 on the establishment of "training and production workshops for engineering training". The meeting reviewed progress in the identification of a few university institutions for inclusion in a feasibility study on the setting up of such workshops and agreed on a future course of action.

The secretariat participated in the first meeting of the Scientific Committee of the first Congress of African Scientists, convened in Brazzaville, the Congo, on 6 and 7 January 1987. The objective of the Congress was to offer African scientists a forum to express themselves, meet and make profitable and fruitful exchange of views, mobilize African scientists so that they can contribute in their fields of excellence to the development of Africa, especially in the framework of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery.

The secretariat, in collaboration with ARCT, organized and serviced a training workshop on "Capacities in the acquisition of foreign technology for Africa" from 9 to 13 February 1987. The training workshop, which was attended by 25 experts from twelve African countries and six international organizations, emphasized the need for a global strategy on national capabilities and technology transfer and for the elaboration of joint-venture programmes likely to involve national private sector groups from different African countries on the one hand, and private sector groups with the public sector, on the other. Such arrangements were to be conceived in a wider framework of South-South and North-South co-operation between Africa and other regions.

Promotion of regional and interregional co-operation

As part of the activities connected with the implementation of the second phase of the project on "development and demonstration of rural technologies for Africa", the secretariat led a team of experts from Senegal to India during March 1986 to be trained as trainers responsible for the operation of the demonstration and replication centre in Senegal. Three prospective trainers participated in the training.

The secretariat participated in the meeting of the ad hoc expert group meeting to examine the Advance Technology Alert System for Africa (ATAS-Africa) project, which was held from 8 to 10 December 1986. The meeting gave the final form to the ATAS-Africa project by deciding on (a) the ultimate structure of the project; (b) delineating the national, subregional, regional nodal points that will form its network; (c) determining the functions of the project through a careful and meticulous streamlining of its objectives and specific measurable goals; and (d) by drawing up a budget to cover the activities delineated within the pilot phase of the project.

The secretariat participated in a representative capacity in the second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology for Development in Africa (CASTAFRICA II), organized by UNESCO in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 6 to 15 July 1987. The Conference reviewed the present status of science and technology in Africa and paid special attention to manpower needs and possibilities of intra-African and interregional co-operation. The secretariat presented a paper on "Intra-African and interregional scientific and technological co-operation" which, among other things, highlighted the imperative need to diffuse and commercialize research results so that end-users can benefit from them. An important decision of the conference was to set up a follow-up mechanism for CASTAFRICA II, namely a standing conference of heads of African science and technology policy-making bodies. Although ECA held the view that the creation of the conference might duplicate the functions of the existing Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development, the Conference approved the idea of setting up the new mechanism and requested ECA to co-operate with UNESCO in realizing its objectives.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Integrated rural development

Rural transformation inevitably involves the application of technology of various types which in their turn have both positive and negative effects

on the peoples. In order to discuss the issues involved so that appropriate recommendations could be made to member States on measures for maximizing the positive effects and minimizing the negative ones, an expert consultative meeting was jointly organized by the secretariat, UNIDO and ILO/JASPA, in Addis Ababa from 4 to 8 August 1986. Experts from 10 African countries and representatives from five other organizations within and outside the United Nations system participated in the meeting.

The experts reviewed the current level of rural technology and its impact, national technological policy, and institutional support and concluded that the positive effects of the technology and technological policies on rural economies have been minimal while the negative ones have been more. Thus, in those cases where increased production has been achieved, that had not been matched by corresponding increases in income and employment for the majority of the rural population. There has been some economic growth, but without general improvement in equity. The quality of life has changed unevenly and insecurity has increased. Indiscriminate use of inappropriate technology is destroying the environment irreversibly. Large segments of the rural population especially women have not benefitted from technology.

The factors which had been responsible for that type of situation were, among others, bad economic policies which had ignored key macro- and micro-variables, pursued conflicting goals and used inappropriate instruments; weak and unco-ordinated organizational arrangements for the implementation of policies and programmes; and inadequate infrastructural facilities for the support of technical and social services.

To remedy the situation, the experts strongly recommended that:

(a) Due priority should be given to rural development;

(b) Attention should be given to the need to generate and diffuse technologies appropriate to factor endowments, needs and contributions of the rural area;

(c) Policies should be translated into concrete and consistent set of goals and means;

(d) More resources should be allocated for research oriented to the identification of the optimal mix of hand-tools, animal and mechanically powered technologies for field operations;

(e) Irrigation potential should be exploited with emphasis on small- and medium-scale irrigation facilities rather than large-scale ones; and

(f) Investments in research and development for rural development should be increased substantially.

Four issues of the journal "Rural Progress" were published and distributed. Their themes were "Drought and desertification in Africa"; "Role of production co-operatives in Africa"; "International Year of Shelter"; and "International Year of Peace" respectively.

During the period under review, the secretariat prepared the following reports for consideration by the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs at its fifth meeting in 1987:

(a) Implementation aspects of rural development in Africa;

(b) Impact of technology on rural development in Africa; and

(c) Rural development activities and inter-agency co-operation in the field of rural development in Africa.

Unfortunately, due to factors beyond the control of the secretariat, the meeting could not be held.

The study which underlay the report on the "Implementation aspects of rural development in Africa" has shown that the implementation of rural development projects has left much to be desired. In fact, management, financial and co-ordination problems have led to (a) extension of implementation period; (b) cost overrun; and (c)reduced delivery of planned outputs. Appropriate recommendations, particularly on the need for proper project preparation and cost estimates, were made.

The report on "Rural development activities and inter-agency co-operation in the field of rural development in Africa" was on a review of the activities of the secretariat since 1980, the year of the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action, co-operation with other United Nations agencies and other contributions to the secretariat's activities.

The objective of the study on the "Impact of technology and technological policies on rural development in Africa" was to examine the extent to which technology as a force in transforming economies has penetrated rural Africa and its economic and social effects. The findings showed that such impact has been marginal. Accordingly, the vigorous adoption of socially sensitive and yet pragmatic technological policy must be bicked up by adequate resources for research and development.

Youth and social welfare

Against the background of continuing socio-economic crisis in the region, the secretariat, during the biennium under review, undertook policy-oriented research, organized and/or participated in policy meetings, and collaborated with equally concerned institutions in the region to highlight and bring to the attention of member States the crucial role of sound social policies in development. In that context, a study on survey of social trends and major social development problems in Africa in the period 1984-1986 was completed. The study highlighted the generally negative trends in areas such as education, employment, health and nutrition, the conditions of women, youth, disabled, aged, refugees and displaced persons and made recommendations on appropriate policies to address both the qualitative and the quantitative aspects of life in the region. A report on the study will be presented to the next meetings of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic planning and development.

In addition to the general analysis of the African social situation, the secretariat also undertook research on the "efficacy of some current social welfare policies and programmes in member States" in the light of the requirements of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. The findings of the study, including a number of strategies for reorienting social welfare as a component of social development, were the subject of a report entitled "Social policies and programmes in the context of Africa's economic recovery and accelerated development", which was submitted as a regional input to the Global Inter-regional Consultation on developmental social welfare policies and programmes held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987. The Consultation adopted "Guiding principles for developmental social welfare policies and programmes in the near future" which have been endorsed by the Third Committee of the forty-second session of the General Assembly for application within the work of the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies.

At its thirteenth meeting, the ECA Conference of Ministers expressed concern in the deteriorating social situation in the continent as well as about the lack of priority and adequate resources on the part of governments for social development. Accordingly, it adopted resolution 601 (XXII) of 24 April 1987, in which it called on member States to take urgent corrective measures and requested the secretariat to provide the governments with the necessary support in the formulation of appropriate policies and the design of suitable programmes in social development. In response to this call and the request of the Government of Ghana, the secretariat provided advisory services to the Government from 16 to 29 December 1987. Specifically, it assisted the Government in reviewing its current social policies and programmes especially in health education and employment; provided comments to facilitate the implementation of the newly designed "Programme of Action to militate against the Social Costs of Adjustment and Development" (PAMSCAD) will be available in the coming biennium to extend similar advisory services to other member States; and made recommendations for developing or strengthening capabilities for the formulation and implementation of effective social development policies and programmes within integrated social and economic development policies.

The secretariat made necessary substantive and technical preparations for the convening of the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and its intergovernmental expert group due in 1987. However, for reasons beyond the control of the secretariat, the meeting could not be held. Meanwhile, pursuant to resolution 4 (IV) of 26 March 1985 of the fourth meeting of the same Conference, the secretariat serviced the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on the Draft African Charter for Social Action which was held in Addis Ababa from 27 to 31 October 1986. Based on the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action, APPER and the UN-PAAERD, the secretariat prepared, for consideration by the Committee, comprehensive draft instrument for articulating more coherent social policies and concrete social programmes founded on the basic principles of equity, human dignity, respect for human rights, social justice, wholesome and positive socio-cultural values and popular participation in all aspects of the development process. After amending the draft as necessary the Committee recommended it to the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs for approval. When approved, the Charter will serve as a comprehensive guide to social policy and social action not only for social development officials and agents, but also for

development planners and practitioners in central planning and sectoral ministries as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental development agencies operating in African member States.

During the biennium the secretariat intensified its inter-agency collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). In particular, several meetings were held at the executive and technical levels with the WHO Regional Office for Africa (WHO/AFRO), both in Addis Ababa and Brazzaville. Of fundamental concern to both organizations is the fact that ignorance, poverty, disease and a generally low health status of the mass of the African population are hampering productivity and slowing down processes of economic recovery and sustainable development. In order to monitor this situation and undertake the necessary concerted action, a Joint ECA/WHO(AFRO) Technical Committee has been established. The Committee met twice in 1987 in Brazzaville and Addis Ababa respectively and has worked out modalities for implementing, among other strategies, the "Declaration on Health as a Foundation for Development" adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 1987.

Collaboration also continued with the African Regional Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD). In particular, the secretariat provided substantive services to the ACARTSOD Technical Advisory Committee which met for the first time in Tripoli in November 1986. The secretariat also participated in the work of the Centre's Governing Board in 1986 and 1987 and made substantial contributions to the policy development, orientation and institutional growth of the Centre.

As a result of the financial crisis facing the United Nations, the resources available for social policy, research and planning activities were reduced drastically with the result that certain programmed outputs had to be terminated or postponed.

In the field of youth, the secretariat focused its attention primarily on the follow-up activities to the International Youth Year (IYY) and on the implementation of the Africa Regional Plan of Action. In this connection, two reports were prepared on the basis of responses by member States to a questionnaire: one on the activities carried out by member States during the IYY, and the second on the implementation of the Africa Regional Plan of Action in African countries. Both reports indicated that even though considerable interest had been generated by the IYY on youth issues, and some countries had undertaken some activities in implementation of the Africa Regional Plan of Action, much more deliberate and sustained action was required on the part of African Governments in order to effectively mobilize young people for the development of their countries. At the request of the respective Governments, the secretariat advised the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia on how to strengthen their youth policies and programmes to achieve the required impact.

In the field of disability, the secretariat continued its efforts to promoting the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons, adopted by General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982 and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992 proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982. To this end, it prepared a report entitled "Implementation of the World Programme

of Action Concerning Disabled Persons in African Countries" based on the findings of a detailed examination of the current situation and the nature of services, programmes and facilities in the region, in the area of disability prevention, rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities, education and training and other crucial issues concerning disabled persons. Using the findings of this and other earlier studies, an African Regional Programme of Action for Disabled Persons was prepared for consideration and approval by the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs at its next meeting. The Regional Programme of Action constitutes the general strategy and framework for accelerating the implementation of the World Programme of Action in African countries. In the area of institution building in the field of disability, the secretariat was actively involved in the establishment of the African Rehabilitation Institute for Disabled Persons (ARI). Participation in the deliberation of the meetings of the Ad hoc Advisory Committee and the Interim Governing Board of ARI afforded the secretariat the opportunity to contribute to the development and sustained functioning of the Institute.

The secretariat participated in the global meeting of experts to review the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held in Stockholm from 17 to 22 August 1987. One of the observations of the meeting was that little progress had been made throughout the world, especially in the developing countries, where disabled people are doubly disadvantaged by economic and social conditions, and that in some cases, the situation of disabled persons might have deteriorated during the last five years. In that respect, the meeting recommended, inter alia, that during the next five years, higher priority should be given to the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and to the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons.

In order to publicize the Decade, a newsletter entitled "Equal Time" was launched and circulated widely to member States and other organizations involved in the field of disability. Besides promoting public awareness of the needs and situation of disabled persons in the region, the newsletter also serves as a medium for the exchange of information, experience and ideas on and about disabled persons, and the various activities undertaken in African countries for their benefit.

A survey to establish whether or not African countries had policies and programmes specifically directed at the welfare of the family as a social and economic entity, by examining existing policies, services and programmes in various sectors, was undertaken. The findings of the survey, which were published in a report entitled "Survey of family policies and programmes in the context of socio-economic development" indicated that the majority of the African countries did not have explicit policies and programmes for the family as a conceptual category, although sectoral policies and programmes in such areas as education health, agriculture, social welfare, housing, women and labour, which may not necessarily be focused on the family, have both direct and indirect effects on family welfare. Similarly, services and programmes that have direct impact on the family cut across various sectoral ministries or departments, with varied emphasis on the family, depending on the sector itself, the country and the degree of priority given to family welfare.

Based on the findings, the study made a number of pertinent recommendations, namely: there is need for a more comprehensive, coherent and developmental approach to social welfare policies and programmes that encompass the needs of the family; governments, non-governmental and international organizations should provide wider services to the family and give more attention to programmes and projects which have a direct impact on family welfare; provision of family welfare services should be extended to the family as a unit, rather than using the gender criteria to determine recipient; counselling on the benefits of smaller families should be undertaken in connection with efforts to increase income, employment opportunities, health facilities, access to extension and credit facilities and to labour and time-saving technology for families.

A report entitled "Progress report in social development during the period April 1985 to March 1987" was prepared for consideration by the Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs at its next meeting.

Pursuant to the numerous recommendations and resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies calling for the establishment of an African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the secretariat has been actively involved in the establishment of such an Institute. In response to resolution 4 of the seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which requested the United Nations Secretary-General to convene an expert meeting on the subject, the secretariat participated in the expert meeting on the establishment of the Institute, held in Vienna, from 17 to 19 March 1986. Experts in crime prevention and related fields, representing member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental organizations made several proposals on the objectives, functions, structures, membership, financing and location of the Institute. Following the Vienna expert meeting, the secretariat also participated in the meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts, held at New York from 10 to 12 September 1986, which endorsed the proposals of the Vienna meeting and called for the effective establishment of the United Nations Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI).

Pending the selection of a host country for UNAFRI, and in accordance with the requests of the New York meeting, the ECA secretariat has been acting as the interim secretariat for the Institute since January 1987. As such, a number of activities scheduled for implementation during the initial phase of UNAFRI have been completed, under the co-ordination and supervision of the secretariat. Notable among these activities was the seminar on "Planning for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development", held in Addis Ababa from 3 to 12 June 1987. The seminar discussed a number of issues, including the negative effects of crime on the development of African countries and pointed out that many African countries were faced with rising rates of criminality including new forms of crime such as economic crimes, corruption, drug trafficking, and abuse of power. Inadequately planned and dysfunctional growth and uneven sectoral investment had resulted in economic and social disruptions. Unfortunately, national development planning in many countries had tended to ignore their negative side effects which are potentially criminogenic.

The seminar underlined the fact that the economic and social costs of crime and its dimensions had not received the attention they deserved. Crime

debilitated already fragile economies, diverted essential capital, accentuated economic crises, impaired the human habitat and social fabric and even nullified some of development's hard-won gains. The seminar made several recommendations to redress the situation, the major ones of which are as follows: crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes should be integrated in national development planning and governments should give more attention to intersectoral planning to achieve interaction and co-operation between the economic and the criminal justice sectors; governments should review their criminal laws and legislations to correct the inadequacies inherited from the colonial era and to take into account contemporary social and economic conditions as well as new forms of criminality; appropriate and relevant training at various levels should be provided to criminal justice and related personnel, to upgrade their skills and knowledge and prepare them to deal with new situations; data collection and utilization, particularly with regard to planning and monitoring, is vital in decision-making. African countries need therefore to improve their methodology in data collection, analysis and compilation and to update their criminal justice statistics systems; regional and international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice was necessary and the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should play a leading role in promoting collaboration and joint action in this respect.

The second seminar on the "Prevention of juvenile crime and delinquency in the context of development" was held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 14 November 1987. It examined and made relevant recommendations on such pressing issues as forms and dimensions of juvenile delinquency, contributory factors, strategies and measures to prevent it, the treatment of delinquents and minor offenders, drawing on African traditional and customary practices, training of personnel responsible for juvenile delinquents, co-ordination of policies and programmes among the various bodies concerned, and regional and international co-operation in the field.

The two seminars generated considerable interest among participants, many of whom had been drawn from the ministries of planning, law and justice, home affairs, social services, and non-governmental organizations. As a measure of the impact of the seminars at the national level, some countries have already organized similar national seminars and others are planning to do so, to maintain the momentum. The two seminars and other activities of UNAFRI also afforded a unique opportunity for interagency co-operation. Experts and assistance were generously offered by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI), the United Nations Latin American Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the ILO Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA), and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) as well as non-governmental organizations involved in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

A preliminary assessment of the needs, requirements and resources of African countries in crime prevention and criminal justice was undertaken,

on the basis of available data and information. A detailed long-term work programme for the Institute, covering the period 1988-1991, was drawn up on the basis of the Institute's objectives, functions and identified priority needs and requirements of member States. In addition, a working document on "the adaptation of the United Nations Manual for the development of crime statistics in African countries" was prepared for an expert meeting to be held at the end of 1988.

In addition to the research proposals included in the Institute's long-term work programme, two specific research projects were designed, namely a research project on "the harmful impact of new forms and dimensions of international criminality" and "action-oriented research on the various issues of socio-economic development and criminogenic processes as basis for policy formulation and development". In addition, guidelines and strategies were drawn up on the formulation of appropriate, effective and more humane national policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and for the treatment of offenders, as integral parts of development planning. Preliminary work was also initiated on the establishment of the Institute's information network and documentation centre in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

As part of the secretariat's efforts to identify a host country for the Institute, missions were undertaken to Uganda and Zambia to consult with appropriate government authorities and to appraise the proposed facilities for the Institute. Contacts and consultations with other interested member States are ongoing. In anticipation of the selection of the host country from among the contenders by the ECA Conference of Ministers, the secretariat prepared a draft host country agreement which will be finalized in consultation with the host country. A draft Statute establishing the Institute as a legal entity was also prepared for consideration by the Conference of Ministers. On the conclusion of the initial phase of the Institute, a terminal implementation report was submitted to UNDP which financed its initial phase activities. In addition to the extensive consultations carried out to identify additional sources of funding, a detailed project document soliciting long-term funding was prepared and submitted to UNDP for consideration.

Integration of women in development

During the biennium under review it became increasingly clear that the question of women in Africa must be approached and dealt with as an integral part of overall policies in the field of social and economic development. However, while such a cross-sectoral approach was to be pursued, activities directed to women as target groups had to be simultaneously carried out, in view of the realities under which African women live and work. Thus, promoting the acquisition of special skills, strengthening national machineries, consciousness-raising of women themselves, and research, devoted to highlighting the socio-economic situation of women remain essential strategies for the Commission.

To address the problem of considering gender issues in major cross-sectoral strategies of the continent, a number of case studies on the role of women in the implementation of the United Nations Industrial Development Decade for Africa programme were undertaken. The case studies were carried out in Egypt, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and the United Republic of Tanzania, in order to capture a diversity of industrialization experiences. A consolidated publication entitled "Women and the Industrial Development Decade for

Africa" was produced and distributed. With variations from country to country and in particular industries, women generally comprised less than 10 per cent of the industrial labour force. When employed in industry, women tended to be in low status, in poorly-paid unskilled work subject to technological displacement. The area that holds the greatest promise for the employment of significant numbers of women in the industrialization of the region is the development of small-scale enterprises, particularly in the agro industries.

During the period under review, the secretariat through the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) devoted considerable efforts to the participation of women in national, subregional and regional planning and programming exercises. In that context, the secretariat took part in 10 UNDP country programming exercises, four round tables and four national technical co-operation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs) exercises. In each case the advice was provided through national machineries on how to determine the priority needs of women, prepare multisectoral projects to meet their identified needs and on women participating in the programming exercises proper. Experts of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) collaborated with the ATRCW experts in these efforts.

In relation to the UNDP Fourth Regional Programming Cycle, 1987-1991, the secretariat prepared three inter-sectoral project proposals dealing with (a) the women's programme in the MULPOCs; (b) the informal sector (which is an inter-agency project); and (c) the promotion of African women in scientific and technical fields. The eighth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee held in Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 April 1987 considered at length the projects. Its recommendations to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its thirteenth meeting held in Addis Ababa in April 1987 resulted in the mounting of a UNDP/ARCC/ECA mission to evaluate and make proposals on the future of the programme for women in the MULPOCs. The report of the mission was completed in August 1987 and will be presented to the ninth meeting of ARCC on 3 and 4 April 1988.

A study on the "Implementation in Africa of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" was undertaken. It will be recalled that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1979 and came into force on 3 September 1981. As of April 1986, the Convention had been ratified by 37 States parties, including 21 African States.

The study, which was based on the experiences of African countries, has shown that despite the significant improvements in the situation of women in Africa over the United Nations Decade for Women, much remains to be done. The position of women in most societies is still characterized by inequalities and discrimination. Notwithstanding several laws protecting the equal rights of women, full equality and non-discrimination are yet to be achieved in practice in most spheres of life - employment, education, politics and economics. Wide dissemination of the Convention and reporting on its implementation have become imperative undertakings for its success.

A seminar on the role of women in marketing of foodstuffs organized in Bangui, the Central African Republic, from 27 to 31 October 1986 brought

40 participants from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe, and from a number of observer agencies. Among the major conclusions of the seminar were the need to: intensify the programmes for building and maintaining foodstuff collection tracks in order to open up some food-growing areas and promote communal systems of foodstuff collection, transportation and marketing, expand and properly allocate selling space, and improve commercial and health facilities.

The marketing of the foodstuffs produced by co-operatives was the subject of a seminar on the "Role of co-operatives as a means of integrating women in development", held in Cotonou, Benin, from 1 to 10 December 1986. Participants came from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Togo. The seminar was jointly organized by the secretariat, the Centre panafricain de formation coopérative and the Direction de l'action coopérative du Bénin.

The main recommendations were on the need to improve the system of foodstuff storage and preservation in order to maintain the quality of foodstuffs; and to intensify the training of women farmers and traders in accounting, management and banking techniques as well as in foodstuff conservation techniques.

Drought-affected countries such as Ethiopia continued to benefit from the UNIFEM-funded project entitled "Training in optimal nutritional use of food donated for relief and food-for-work activities". The implementation of the project began in July 1984, and its aim is to ensure that the drought-stricken people in Wollo, Bale and Gamo Gofa regions in Ethiopia receive better food and are in good health. The ATRCW monitored and supervised the project. Today, the project covers 18 settlements. It should be recalled that it is in such settlements that the people are taught notions of health, nutrition and agriculture. So far, the people have been enthusiastic and accepted the introduction of new crops and changes in food habits without too much opposition. However, crops are still subject to changes in the weather. Indeed, although there has been an increase in the quantity of foodstuffs produced by households at certain periods of the year, agricultural production varies according to the ecological and climatic conditions of the areas concerned. An internal assessment of the project carried out in June/July 1986 in Bale and Gamo Gofa regions showed that the experiment had been a success. A video film was produced on that occasion.

A subregional workshop on the "Role of women in water and sanitation activities" was organized from 13 to 18 January 1986 in Mangochi, Malawi. The workshop was attended by participants from Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Recommendations and follow-up plans of action at national, subregional and international levels were made.

A training seminar on project development techniques for women from Portuguese-speaking countries was organized in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau, from 20 November to 20 December 1986. Portuguese-speaking countries had on several occasions requested urgent training for technical officials responsible for identifying, preparing, implementing and following up women's projects. Twenty-two women from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe participated in the seminar. The seminar, which was also organized in pursuance of the recommendations of the Arusha Strategies which called for ECA

assistance to member States in the preparation of viable projects, the mobilization of resources and the acquisition of appropriate technical know-how, taught participants how to identify, prepare and implement projects related to women concerns as integral parts of national development plans.

Similarly two seminars on project planning and evaluation were organized from 15 to 17 December 1986 and from 14 to 20 December 1987, in Bujumbura, Burundi, and Kinshasa, Zaire, respectively, in response to the priorities set by the ninth meeting of the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State of the subregion. The aim of the seminars was to introduce women of Burundi and Zaire to project planning, preparation and evaluation techniques. The participants in the seminars agreed to (a) promote the establishment of small development projects for women; and (b) begin without delay to identify the requirements of rural women in order to include such requirements in the national development plan.

Management training has been identified as a crucial area for the promotion of small businesses run by women members. However, the nature, content and scope of such training needed review. Accordingly, one workshop for "trainers of women entrepreneurs"held in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 30 June to 11 July 1986 and two seminars - one for "women entrepreneurs"held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 21 July to 1 August 1986 and the other on "measures to improve women's management skills", held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 19 to 23 January 1987 were organized.

The participants examined the training needs of women entrepreneurs, the available technical and financial assistance, the development of training modules for different target groups and tentatively recommended that the approach to the problem of training in management should vary depending on whether it is for rural or urban women; country assistance programme to small enterprises should be established to encourage women to set up their own businesses.

As a follow-up to recommendations of the seminar held in Nairobi, ATRCW organized a study tour to Ghana for business women and women project managers from English-speaking countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa subregion from 1 to 15 December 1987. There were 16 women participants, one from each of the following countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe and four from Ghana. Emphasis was put on the food sector; thus visits were concentrated on enterprises of food production, processing, preservation and marketing. The study tour exposed East and Southern African business women to the experience of West African women in business. Participants resolved to use the media to promote women entrepreneurship. A video film was produced during the study tour to serve as a teaching tool in training programmes.

A management training seminar was organized from 11 to 16 May 1987 in Gisenyi, Rwanda, for the Gisenyi MULPOC subregion. Women engaged in production or trade activities were taught basic principles of management in order to improve their efficiency. In addition, three women trainers, two from the Comoros and one from Djibouti, were sent to Kinshasa, Zaire, for training in co-operative management at the Centre national de coordination de la formation au développement (CENACOF).

In the same context, a seminar on "Sensibilisation sur le développement de l'artisanat au Rwanda" took place from 14 to 20 December 1987. Recommendations were made by the seminar towards increasing assistance to women handicrafts co-operatives and developing handicrafts which respond to the local demand.

On strengthening national machineries, ECA and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)collaborated in a study entitled "Etude sur les besoins actuels de renforcement des mécanismes nationaux pour l'intégration des femmes dans les projets de développement". INSTRAW and ECA have also collaborated in organizing a seminar on "women, water supply and sanitation" in Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 November 1987, to test the MULTIMEDIA training package prepared by INSTRAW and ILO/Turin.

Finally, this biennium coincided with the period of the financial crisis of the United Nations. The freezing of recruitment of staff, cuts in budgets for consultants and travel affected the women's programme. During such periods co-ordination of activities and inter-agency co-operation become imperative. Such co-ordination can be instrumental in minimizing duplication of efforts and avoiding dissipation of resources. Hence the United Nations system, including ECA, was able to complete during the biennium under review the system-Wide Medium-Term Plan for Women and Development (1990-1995). This exercise, based on the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, has emerged with six major programmes to be implemented by the relevant United Nations entities.

STATISTICS

The programme for the 1986-1987 biennium comprised three subprogrammes: (a) statistical development; (b) economic statistics; and (c) censuses and surveys. Under each subprogramme, outputs ranged from advisory missions to technical publications. The major operational activities of the Division continued to be the Statistical Training Programme for Africa, the National Accounts Capability Programme, and the African Household Survey Capability Programme, all three of which were with effect from 1 July 1987 merged into a single integrated project - the Statistical Development Programme for Africa. In addition, work continued on the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics.

Statistical development

The main efforts in this subprogramme were concentrated on servicing the fourth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. A number of reports were prepared and presented to the Conference. They covered the following issues: the role of African statistical services in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; self-reliance in the development of statistical manpower; ECA statistical activities and future work programmes; the African Statistical Association; relationship between production and trade in African manufactured goods; demographic data collection and analysis; evaluation of the 1980 round of population and housing censuses in Africa; and the ECA Statistical Data Base. The technical publications issued during the period under review were the Directory of African Statisticians, the Bibliography of African Statistical Publications, and the African Statistical Newsletter.

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Work on the development and maintenance of the ECA Statistical Data Base was continued but not much progress was made in the development of levels I and II due to the staff vacancy situation. However, a training workshop on the use of software packages on micro-computers for government statisticians and planners was held as planned and the relevant documentation for the meeting prepared.

Computer print-outs on integrated demographic, social and economic data were issued and part of that information formed the basis for the statistical annex to the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1985-1986.

Under the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), the secretariat prepared and disseminated the directory of STPA and associate centres (second edition), and directory of non-STPA centres (second edition), STPA News (Nos. 10-13).

The secretariat organized and serviced the fifth meeting of directors of centres participating in STPA which was held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 October 1987. That meeting considered and made recommendations on the following topics: evaluation of the use of guide syllabuses in the teaching programmes at training centres and national statistical offices; implementation of in-service training/middle-level training at national level in African countries; workshops and seminars; the graduate diploma course of the Institute of Statisticians (United Kingdom); development in statistical organization and staffing since 1981 in the African region; and technical and financial assistance in the field of statistical training and future work programme for the implementation of STPA for the period 1987-1991. The report of the meeting has been published.

Problems encountered by the secretariat in the implementation of the STPA included inadequate funds in the regional component of the STPA for the award of fellowships to trainers, recruitment of consultants to teach at STPA centres, and supply of equipment, such as micro-computers to be used for teaching purposes, to training centres.

Economic statistics

Activities in the area of economic statistics were mainly of two types: regional advisory services to member States on request in developing their basic economic statistics, compiling national accounts, on-the-job training, building up national capability in the collection and application of basic economic data; and the building up in the secretariat of a data base in economic statistics in response to the growing need for up-to-date and reliable data for planning and management of African economies.

During the biennium, technical advisory services, with follow-up in all cases, in economic statistics were delivered to 22 countries the majority of which are least developed. Among the problems addressed was the building up of national self-reliance in the collection, presentation and dissemination of economic data. From follow-up missions and feed-backs, it has been noted that the recommendations and suggestions for improvements made during these

missions have in the majority of cases been implemented. However, in highlighting these positive developments, it must be stated that frequent turnover in staff resources in some national statistical services is impeding work in building national capabilities in some areas of economic statistics.

The need for reliable and comparable national accounts and other economic data series at the country, subregional and regional levels was never more pressing than during the biennium. From September 1985 to August 1987 the advisory service in economic statistics and national accounts had one full-time regional adviser. In September 1987, a second regional adviser in national accounts was recruited with funding from the United Nations Development Programme. The secretariat is now in a better position to respond promptly to requests from member States for advisory services in these areas.

As with other activities, the financial crisis in the United Nations caused some reduction in the level of advisory services to member States, particularly in industrial statistics and external trade. Nevertheless, activities in the area of industrial statistics during the biennium focused on assistance to countries trying to carry out their industrial censuses, and to set up integrated systems of industrial statistics within the framework of international recommendations. External trade statistics have been fully computerized with programmes for data management as well as data retrieval.

Two monolingual seminars on the review of the United Nations System of National Accounts and two monolingual working group meetings on capital formation and national accounts at constant prices were held. Thirty English- and French-speaking member States participated in the seminars and 15 in the working group meetings. Due to financial constraints, two working group meetings, one on energy statistics and the other on ports statistics, were cancelled.

Although the secretariat's work on the development of a data base in agriculture, the public sector, external transactions and tourism statistics has been maintained and further developed, a major constraint is the availability of current data from member States.

Censuses and surveys

The Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS) continued to assist African countries in carrying out population censuses and demographic surveys and in establishing reliable civil registration systems and related activities. With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) funding six regional advisers, one each in demographic statistics for English-and French-speaking African countries, one each in census cartography for the two language groups, one in data processing and one in civil registration and vital statistics systems for French-speaking African countries, about 85 missions to 30 African countries were undertaken during the period under review. The activities of the regional advisers also involved training of national personnel during missions and participation in specific training workshops at the national, subregional and regional levels. The use of regional advisory services in the provision of technical assistance to countries of the region is considered cost-effective. Further, it encourages countries to become self-reliant in the technical aspects of the population data collection programme.

The secretariat also organized two working group meetings and one workshop in the field of demographic statistics. One of the working groups which was on recommendations for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses in Africa was held at ECA headquarters from 18 to 22 May 1987. The working group, which was organized by ECA with financial support from UNFPA, was attended by experts from 19 African countries. The working group reviewed methods and problems of African population censuses and made appropriate recommendations in the light of past experiences and future data needs and conditions.

A working group on possible approaches to the integration of demographic, social and related economic statistics in development planning in Africa was also held in Moscow, USSR, from 7 to 14 September 1987. The United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation provided the necessary funding for the meeting. The meeting brought together a group of African experts in the fields of statistics, demography and planning to review the various approaches which African countries have adopted in the integration of demographic, social and related economic statistics in development planning, to introduce new techniques and to enhance the awareness with respect to the role of demographic, social and related economic statistics in planning.

Finally, a training workshop on census-taking for English-speaking African countries was held at ECA headquarters from 5 to 21 October 1987. The workshop was organized as part of the inter-censal training programme in sub-Saharan Africa financed by the Government of Canada through UNFPA. The workshop was attended by senior officials of statistics/census offices who are expected to play an active role during the 1990 round of population and housing censuses. A similar training workshop was organized in October 1984 in Yaounde, Cameroon, for the French-speaking African countries.

ECA continued to monitor and provide guidance to the activities of the UNFPA-funded project in demographic statistics within the UDEAC secretariat in Bangui, Central African Republic.

Activities were also carried out by the secretariat under the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) which was established in 1978 with support from UNDP. During the period under review, UNDP financed only one post of specialist in household surveys for the French-speaking African countries. However, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has continued to provide one regional adviser in household surveys, who undertook most of the assignments in the English-speaking Africar countries. In addition, one data processing specialist has been provided since May 1986 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany under bilateral co-operation arrangements with ECA. The three advisers and the ECA regular staff undertook 42 missions to 20 African countries during the period under review.

The secretariat also continued to provide training in the field of household surveys through the organization of regional workshops. In this connection, a workshop in household surveys for the French-speaking African countries was held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 October 1986 with the participation of national experts from 18 African countries. The workshop put emphasis on the organizational and technical problems of household surveys, integration of household surveys, quality control and analysis and uses of household surveys data. A similar training workshop had been organized in October 1984 in Lusaka, Zambia, for the English-speaking countries.

A regional training workshop for statisticians and health managers in health and nutrition surveys was held in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 28 November 1986. It was jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization (Headquarters and the Regional Office for Africa), the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Statistical Office and the United Nations Children's Fund. Eighteen participants from ministries of health and central statistical offices of nine African countries attended the workshop.

Two working groups on organization, content and methodology of household surveys with special emphasis on data processing were held at ECA headquarters, one for the French-speaking and the other for the English-speaking African countries from 9 to 13 November 1987 and from 16 to 20 November 1987 respectively with financial support from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The two working groups brought together groups of African experts in charge of survey data processing in their respective countries in order to contribute to solving data processing problems encountered in this stage of survey work in Africa.

Finally, it is necessary to stress that no work on environment statistics was done during the period under review because of the staff vacancy situation. For the same reason, work on social statistics, namely indicators on women, disability in Africa and youth in Africa, was terminated.

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM

The period under review was, in general, characterized by activities geared towards: (a) analysis and appraisal of the existing transport and communications systems, with a view to identifying the main weaknesses and proposing a suitable course of action; (b) determination of manpower capabilities and physical capacities as a step towards upgrading them to standards necessary for the development of transport, communications and tourism; (c) examining the adequacy of organizational and institutional infrastructure required for transport, communications and tourism operational efficiency; and (d) promoting co-operation among the countries of the region.

The programme of activities was organized around the following subprogrammes: (a) general and multimodal transport; (b) maritime and inland water transport and ports; (c) land transport; (d) air transport; (e) tourism; and (f) communications. Other activities related to "co-ordination of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA) programme" focused on mobilization of funds and evaluation of the Transport and Communications Decade, scheduled to end in 1988.

General and multimodal transport

During the period under review, the secretariat provided advisory services to Swaziland on the creation of a unit which would be responsible for "planning and operational activities" within the Ministry of Transport. The Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) received technical support in the form of a lecture at the workshop on "the improvement of railway management efficiency with emphasis on control and utilization of railway rolling stock".

In close co-operation with UNCTAD, ECA undertook a study on a "priority programme for the land-locked countries of Africa", in response to General Assembly resolution 38/150 of 19 December 1983. Although most of the developing countries in the region generally incur high transport costs, this burden is even greater in the case of the land-locked countries because of the particularly slow and cumbersome transit procedures. Furthermore, because of unpredictable transit services, some of these countries have to maintain abnormally high levels of inventories and storage facilities which constitute considerable additional costs. The study brought out the problems and highlighted the priority action required to alleviate the problems.

The study on "harmonization and co-ordination of transport modes", as part of the efforts to establish a rational integrated transport system in the region, which was postponed from the 1984-1985 biennium, was completed. It will be recalled that the delay in completing the study was due to the non-release in time of the funds voted by the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 38/150 as well as the time-consuming process of recruiting consultants.

Two technical publications on a "Survey of manpower and training needs" were prepared, one focusing on general and multimodal transport (E/ECA/TRANS/33) and the other on various modes including roads, railways, maritime, inland water and air transport (E/ECA/TRANS/33, Part II). The publications were meant for the use of government officials, modal transport administrators and training institutions in their ongoing concerns to improve performance in the face of extreme shortage of skills and foreign exchange. As far as the relevant training institutions were concerned, the survey dealt with measures for determining the level and nature of training schemes, the target groups to be trained and the training process to be used.

Although facilities for containerization, such as container terminals and dry ports, are, in general, provided throughout the region, Africa has very few firms which can accept containers for maintenance and repair. Indeed, the African region is considered a high risk area for container loss and damage, with a large proportion of blame ascribed to the hinterland portion of the trade routes. In this connection, a study on "The feasibility of establishing container repair and maintenance facilities in Africa" was prepared and distributed to member States. One important finding of the study was that the market for maintenance and repair exists in the region, particularly at the ports of Abidjan, Mombasa, Douala and Djibouti and, to a lesser extent, at Dakar, Matadi and Maputo. It also emphasized the need for the evaluation of the effects of container damage on the various modes of transport and to look into the causes of low export usage of containers, as such low usage has a significant impact on the balance of trade and on the kind of container maintenance and repair facilities that should be promoted.

Maritime and inland water transport and ports

Technical support was provided to the Arab League secretariat in drafting a report on the feasibility of creating a "Ministerial conference on maritime transport for the North African subregion". The report was examined and adopted by the Plenipotentiaries of the member States of the subregion at a meeting specially organized for the purpose.

Technical support was also provided to ILO in preparing a technical paper on "Guidelines for updating and harmonization of maritime labour standards in West and Central Africa as well as the Eastern and Southern African subregions". The updating of standards was in line with the wishes of African Governments to improve the working conditions of their seafarers, while the harmonization of such standards was expected to reinforce co-operation in this aspect among the countries concerned.

The secretariat also prepared two technical reports; one for the Government of Mauritius on "The problem of maritime transport development in Africa, with particular emphasis on the Mauritius situation" and the other for the Government of Senegal on "Policy development for the recovery and improved performance of COSENAM, the Senegalese national shipping company.

The secretariat prepared a report on "The status of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences" for consideration by the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs. The Convention is an international arrangement meant to regulate seaborne trade under the auspices of the liner service companies. The study, whose objective was to make African countries sufficiently aware of the features and provisions of the Code, preparatory to the proposed 1988 revision of the Code, highlighted the difficulties that African countries and their liners face in their bid to penetrate the shipping sector and proposed measures to be taken to alleviate those difficulties.

In response to resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.83/37 adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its third meeting in March 1983 on the "establishment of a ministerial conference on maritime transport in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean island countries", the secretariat organized an intergovernmental meeting of experts to discuss the details of such a conference. For the discussion, a report was prepared on the major factors responsible for low-level merchant fleet development in the subregion such as lack of clearly defined objectives, strategies and policy measures.

The suggestion that the mandate of the Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS) should be expanded to cover new functions instead of establishing the proposed mechanism was not accepted by the meeting. The meeting emphasized that ISCOS should extend the geographical sphere of its activities but its functions should remain those of co-ordinating the national shippers' councils in the subregion. On the other hand, the duties of the secretariat of the proposed mechanism shall cover the harmonious development of various maritime interests of a global nature including shippers, ports, shipowners, marine insurance, and training. It was unanimously agreed also that updating and harmonization of maritime legislation should be the area to which the countries of the subregion should give priority.

The secretariat provided technical support to the Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA) through the preparation of a study on "Prospects for co-operation among the ports of Eastern and Southern Africa", including proposals on measures for strengthening and revitalizing PMAESA, particularly through the creation of a secretariat of its own. The study, including the proposals, was adopted by the Council of PMAESA at its thirteenth regular meeting in 1986. The main areas recommended for

co-operation included standardization of cargo-handling equipment; harmonization and standardization of port statistics and documentation; operations against marine pollution; and high-level training.

The secretariat assisted the Government of Zambia to assess the structure of existing administration and manpower staffing at the port of Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika with a view to reorganizing the administration and stepping up manpower development.

A seminar on port operations was organized, in collaboration with UNCTAD, in Odessa, USSR, on board the passenger vessel "TARAS SHEVCHENCO" from 3 to 16 July 1986. The seminar, which was attended by 31 African experts from 22 countries and two port management associations and consisted of a series of lectures and port visits, was meant to give the participants an opportunity of learning at first hand from the experience of the Soviet Union regarding organization and management of port operations, control of arrivals, stay and departure of vessels, manpower and port planning and development.

An intergovernmental meeting of experts on "productivity in ports" was organized from 29 to 31 October 1987, at which 17 chief executives of African ports and senior officials assessed the situation, examined the causes of low productivity and proposed measures for improvement, such as elimination of port congestion, upgrading of organizational structures as well as manpower and equipment for port operations.

As part of the effort to assist the member States in the promotion of operational efficiency at ports, the secretariat prepared a technical publication on "Guidelines for the development of training programmes for port personnel, with special emphasis on cargo-handling equipment". These guidelines are meant for use by trainers and managers in the design and implementation of curricula and course content for the training of cargo workers, quayside operators, winchmen, signalmen, forklift truck drivers, tallymen, gang leaders, foremen and supervisors.

In the field of inland transport, the secretariat organized an intergovernmental meeting of experts on the "development of the Congo/Zaire river basin", in Kinshasa, Zaire from 11 to 17 November 1987. The primary objective was to provide opportunities for representatives of the Governments concerned to review and agree on proposals designed to assist their Governments to plan and establish jointly an appropriate body capable of ensuring the joint development of the basin and the rational exploitation, conservation and management of its water and related resources, for their own benefit. The majority of the States sharing the Congo/Zaire river basin, namely Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, participated at the meeting. In view of their close proximity to the basin, Gabon and Uganda could also join in the project. The intergovernmental meeting of experts examined the draft constitution of the proposed river basin authority and decided to submit it to the respective Governments for approval. The final decision on this issue will be taken during the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning scheduled to be held in Kinshasa in March 1988.

Land transport

During the period under review, the secretariat assisted the Government of Sierra Leone in reviewing and appraising the institutional and operational problems facing its Road Transport Corporation and made appropriate recommendations for resolving the problems. At the request of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD), technical drawings indicating the possible inter-country links by road between Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan were prepared, including the cost estimates for financing under the auspices of the Authority. The secretariat also assisted the Government of Ethiopia to prepare a feasibility study on upgrading the capacity of its Road Transport Authority to plan, programme and develop the country's road transport services.

A study on possibilities of developing a transport and communications system in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa, namely in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia was carried out for the PTA. The report was expected to be presented to the competent PTA organs.

One of the most important subjects discussed at the combined meeting of all the trans-African highway authorities held at Addis Ababa, from 6 to 10 October 1986 was the need to establish a single secretariat to serve all the authorities through the establishment of the defunct trans-African highways bureau at ECA. The proposal, which was made by the ECA secretariat, was intended to alleviate the financial burden on the member States which would have their contributions to the total budget reduced.

Some participants observed, however, that the non-payment of contributions, which was a concern for various institutions, could still prove problematic even with the reinstatement of the bureau. The issue of improving the payment records needed to be addressed directly and appropriate efforts made with that objective in view. The meeting finally agreed that the bureau be established within the ECA secretariat, with the understanding that the status of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority (TAHA) secretariat at Bangui would be determined by its Governing Council of Ministers.

At its seventh meeting in Kinshasa, from 10 to 13 March 1987, while the Governing Council of TAHA endorsed the merger of the secretariats in principle, it proposed that instead of the combined secretariat being in ECA, it be in Bangui. Since TAHA had been in operation for many years and the other trans-African highway authorities had no established secretariats of their own, the Council appealed to the other member States to join with TAHA in constituting a stronger secretariat unit at Bangui and fulfil the objective of a single secretariat.

The position of TAHA is not shared by the other authorities. Based on a resolution adopted by the combined meeting of the trans-African highway authorities (October 1986) and endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers (April 1987), ECA has resolved to approach UNDP for the mobilization of additional funds required for a smooth running of the bureau at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa.

The secretariat organized and serviced the fourth African Highway Maintenance Conference which was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 7 to 11 December

1987. The conference exchanged views and experiences with regard to (a) financial allocation and mobilization for road maintenance; (b) organization and management of manpower; and (c) equipment utilization and labour-intensive methods of road maintenance. Ten African and eight non-African countries, as well as 14 United Nations and other organizations attended the conference. A 14-point recommendation to the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning was adopted, pointing out the serious consequences of road deterioration in Africa, and proposing adequate measures to avoid the imminent destruction of African road networks.

In the field of railways, the secretariat advised the Governments of Togo, Kenya, Djibouti/Ethiopia and Senegal on how to create units to be responsible for railway transport cost calculations, with emphasis on the methodology, using practical illustrations, the type of personnel to be trained for manning the units and the organizational structure of the units. Technical support was given to ESAMI in the form of two lectures, in 1986 and 1987 respectively, on "elaboration of a method for the calculation and compilation of statistics and accounts required to determine transport costs and hence the formulation of tariff structures based on transport costs". The secretariat participated in the fourth symposium of the Union of African Railways (UAR) and led the discussion on the issue of financing the implementation of the UNTACDA railway projects.

In collaboration with UAR, ECA organized a workshop on maintenance, repair and renewal of railway tracks. The workshop was attended by 51 participants. The objective of the workshop was to sensitize railway managers on the issue of maintenance and repair management and renewal of tracks, and to highlight the importance of regulation and statistical records of accounts. The workshop concluded that it was necessary to formulate general guidelines for establishing and improving the appropriate general maintenance regulations, defining the standards, the principles and the operative rules for the various jobs to be done. It was also suggested that rental of network machinery to contracting firms should be taken into account when seeking solutions to the problems of efficient utilization of heavy maintenance machinery.

A technical publication was prepared and distributed on the "Promotion of operational efficiency in the African railways, with a view to analysing, in an integrated manner, the different aspects of regularity of trains punctuality". The study is expected to constitute a basic component for the proposed drafting of uniform regulations for African railway transport services which will be undertaken by UAR. ECA also prepared a technical publication on "harmonization of tariff structures and commercial rules and regulations for railways and rail transport in Africa". The methodologies recommended in the study were taken from the sample developed by the International Union of Railways (UIC). Various railway authorities in Africa have already started to implement some of the methodologies, with the assistance of ECA in certain cases.

Air transport

In the field of air transport, technical support was given to the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) in the formulation of policies for improving African air transport services against the background of rapid developments taking place in the rest of the world. The Commission was also assisted

in the formulation of its work programme for the period 1988-1989, taking into account the priority needs of the African region. Technical support was also given to the African Airline Association (AFRAA) in promoting the convention on the establishment of an African Air Tariff Conference.

During the last decade, the cost of aviation fuel escalated and accounted for a disproportionate share of air transport operation costs as a whole. In this connection, the secretariat prepared a report on the problems of aviation fuel prices and of purchasing aviation fuel and recommended that a more rational aviation policy should be pursued so that the harmful effect of fuel prices on the total operating costs of African airlines may be reduced.

During the period under review, the secretariat organized and serviced two meetings of the Air Transport Committee, within the framework of the Mbabane Declaration. Both meetings took place in Addis Ababa. The first meeting (30 June - 2 July 1986) was attended by 17 participants and the second (2-5 March 1987) by 18 participants. The meetings focused on three efforts deemed necessary for upgrading air services in Africa, namely:

(a) Promotion of the creation of a multinational and joint operation airline, on which the Committee gave some guidelines to be followed. In this regard, it is important to note that the following countries have already responded positively to the Committee's proposal and have signed a declaration of intent to initiate action for the joint use of wide-body aircraft: Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It was expected that Lesotho, Malawi and Rwanda would soon join the group, and that other countries in the region would also take similar measures;

(b) Exchange of traffic rights, especially those of the Fifth Freedom, for which the Committee had advised the adoption, by African Governments, of a memorandum of understanding and a multilateral agreement for exchange of traffic rights. Two draft model texts were reviewed by the Committee which requested AFCAC to present the drafts to its tenth plenary session; and

(c) Establishment of a regional data bank.

Tourism

At the request of the Government of Ghana, the secretariat assisted the country in organizing the Accra International Tourism Fair cum Seminar on African Tourism from 8 to 17 November 1986. It was particularly involved in planning the technical aspects of the event, the dissemination of information and in the promotion activities. It led the discussion on intra-African tourism policy. As a follow-up to the Fair cum Seminar, the ECOWAS secretariat organized a meeting of ECOWAS Ministers of Tourism and established, within its structure, a tourism division charged with the responsibility of promoting tourism within the ECOWAS subregion. The seminar also gave impetus to the idea of creating an African Tourism Fair, in line with the directives of the Niamey Conference in 1984.

In accordance with the memorandum of understanding between ECA and the World Tourism Organization (WTO), ECA participated in and provided technical support for the following meetings organized by WTO:

(a) Seminar on "The development of inter-State travel and tourism in Africa", held in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 26 to 29 January 1987, at which the secretariat disseminated information on ECA activities in the tourism sector including the planned first meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism;

(b) Seminar on "Creation of small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMES) in tourism" held in Tangier, Morocco, in April 1986 at which ECA gave account of one approach of creating tourism enterprises, including professional training, for which a concerted effort among various countries was recommmended;

(c) Meeting of the WTO Commission for Africa, held in Algiers, Algeria, from 8 to 10 June 1987 at which ECA gave information on projects related to the creation of regional and subregional mechanisms for joint promotion of tourism in Africa;

(d) Meeting of the WTO Facilitation Committee, held in Madrid, Spain, from 8 to 10 September 1987 at which ECA participated in the formulation of the "draft agreement relative to facilitation of traffic and visits for tourism purposes", taking into account also factors of particular relevance to African countries; and

(e) General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, held in Madrid, from 22 September to 1 October 1987 at which ECA was given the opportunity to disseminate information on its role in the development of tourism in the African region.

In collaboration with WTO, the secretariat organized a seminar on "Tourism statistics" in Addis Ababa, from 8 to 10 December 1986. The seminar, which brought together a number of senior officials from national tourism departments, focused on the development and standardization of methods of collecting, processing, presenting and applying tourism statistics in Africa. Finally, the seminar assisted in preparing a "Manual for the collection, processing and presentation of tourism statistics in Africa" (TRANSCOM/TRU/CMT.1/12) as one major step towards standardization of tourism statistics in Africa.

A technical publication was prepared on "Development and joint promotion of intra-African tourism and tourism circuits in Africa, with a view to identifying, developing and exploiting of local tourism resources". This document was sent to African tourism and hotel managers, as well as to training institutions interested in tourism.

As part of the implementation of the decisions of the Niamey Regional Conference on Tourism, the secretariat organized and serviced the first meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 18 to 22 November 1987 at which the Ministers agreed on the following:

(a) The definition of a global strategy for negotiation of management contracts with transnational corporations engaged in hotel management, as well as the follow-up measures to be taken by the proprietors of the hotels under transnational management;

(b) Identification of tourism training needs and guidelines for establishing professional training schemes for tourism-related carriers in Africa; and

(c) Creation of subregional and regional mechanisms for joint promotion of the African tourism product.

Communications

Telecommunications

During the period under review, assistance was provided to the Governments of the following member States in the areas indicated:

(a) Liberia, on "the integration of urban and rural telecommunications" in November 1986;

(b) Zaire, on a "strategy for digitalization of the national telecommunications network" in November 1987;

(c) The Gambia, on "plan for the development of rural telecommunications" in December 1987; and

(d) Uganda, on "manpower planning, training and development and establishment of planning unit" in December 1987.

Three technical publications were prepared and issued:

(a) Joint ECA/ITU Manpower and Training Needs Survey for the ECOWAS countries (E/ECA/CMU/8) in May 1987. The aim of the survey was to determine the overall telecommunications training needs of the subregion over a ten-year period, as requested by ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 540 (XX);

(b) A study on "Improving meteorological telecommunications in Africa for the purpose of improving the African section of the Global Telecommunications System (GTS)" (E/ECA/CMU/12) in December 1987 in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Federal Republic of Germany; and

(c) "The economic impact of technology changes on African telecommunications systems and services" (E/ECA/CMU/14) in December 1987.

The main objective of the GTS study was to evaluate the performance of existing equipment and, on the basis of the results of that evaluation, propose (if necessary) the introduction of new technologies. The main objective of the technical publication on the economic impact of technology changes on African telecommunications systems and services was to assist African planners and policy-makers in their decision concerning the introduction of digital techniques for better performances.

Under the bilateral technical co-operation arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany, the secretariat organized, in co-operation with ITU, the second seminar on "Planning of rural telecommunications for English-speaking African countries". The primary objective of the seminar was to provide a forum where planners from African national telecommunications administration could share their experience on specific issues related to the planning, development and expansion of telecommunications to the rural communities with their colleagues and those of the industrialized countries. The seminar was also designed to assist planners in discovering the best way to use existing and anticipated telecommunications systems to support

development efforts. The seminar, organized in Harare in October 1987, was attended by 32 participants from 22 African countries, as well as representatives of international organizations and equipment manufacturers.

Since the ECA secretariat is one of the founding members of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL), the secretariat has continued to provide technical support to the activities connected with the review of progress in implementing the network, including the formulation of strategies for completing the missing links and policy for the utilization of the available services, and promoting the awareness of the role of telecommunications in the overall development of a nation. In accordance with resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/64 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fifth meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe in March 1986, the secretariat, in collaboration with the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee (whose other members are the African Development Bank, the International Telecommunication Union, the Organization of African Unity and the Pan-African Telecommunications Union), convened the African Telecommunications Development Conference in Tunis, Tunisia, in January 1987. The secretariat also prepared a chapter on "the importance of the PANAFTEL network in African economic development" for inclusion in a booklet on the PANAFTEL Network, and co-financed the PANAFTEL stand at the fifth World Telecommunications Exhibition (TELCOM 87).

The secretariat presented seven papers at these conferences, meetings and seminars: African Telecommunications Development Conference, Africa TELECOM 86, the twentieth and twenty-first annual Regional Telecommunications Conference for East and Southern African countries, meeting of African Traffic Managersferences, the second International Telecommunications Users Conference, and the second seminar on planning of rural telecommunications for English-speaking countries.

Forty-one countries out of the 45 participating in the PANAFTEL Network are already operating satellite earth stations, split amongst the four International Telecommunications Satellite Organization's (INTELSAT) satellites. Thirty-four of these countries operate direct satellite circuits with other African countries.

The missing links which are needed to complete the basic network consist of some 8,000 km of terrestrial route, seven international switching centres and four satellite communications earth stations. Some of these links would have been completed by the end of 1987.

For the purpose of development analysis, the African countries have been divided into three groups. One group of countries in Eastern and Southern Africa has reached an operational network. A second group of countries, mainly in West Africa, has completed the installation of a substantial amount of equipment, with transmission systems linking almost all of them physically, but unfortunately only parts of this network are operational. A third group of countries, mainly in Central Africa but including also some countries in both Eastern and West Africa, has so far made comparatively little progress in providing systems to interlink the various national networks.

In spite of the large numbers of international telephone and telex switching centres now in operation in Africa and the many high-quality PANAFTEL

terrestrial and spatial links now available in the other subregions, much telecommunication traffic which could pass over these links is still being routed through transit centres outside of the continent. In some cases, the reason given is that PANAFTEL circuits are often out of order or otherwise inefficient, slow and very expensive. The unreliability of such costly networks is due partly to lack of financing for spare parts; inadequate financing for maintenance; and in the regular provision of fuel supplies for the remote repeater stations.

At its sixteenth meeting held in Addis Ababa in July 1986, the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee noted that except for the Central African subregion, considerable development of the network had been and continued to be made. With regard to Central Africa, the Committee stressed the need to intensify all efforts in collaboration with the newly established secretariat of the Conférence des administrations des postes et télécommunications de l'Afrique centrale (CAPTAC) to complete the PANAFTEL links in that subregion.

As far as operation was concerned, the Committee also expressed its grave concern over the underutilization of the network and accordingly appealed to the OAU Secretary-General to bring the issue to the attention of the OAU Council of Ministers and the Heads of State and Government.

Satellite communications

As one of the supervising agencies (other members of the supervising agencies are: ITU, PATU, URTNA and UAPT) for the feasibility study for the proposed regional satellite communications system (RASCOM), the secretariat continued to provide technical support.

In order to ensure successful joint implementation of the RASCOM study, the secretariat has assigned a technical officer from its regular staff to be responsible for supervising activities in the 11 countries under its supervision, assisted in the establishment of the project office, contributed to the preparation of the "Guidelines for conducting the national level feasibility studies", and participated in all meetings related to the implementation of the project.

The RASCOM study, which is now being undertaken under the guidance of a special Inter-agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC), has served to unify all studies and provides information on the appropriate telecommunication development suitable to Africa's needs for the next two decades. The secretariat is vice-chairman of the Committee (other members of IACC: OAU - Chairman, ITU - Technical co-ordinator, ADB, UNDP, PATU, URTNA, AFCAC, UNESCO, UAPT). The objective of the RASCOM study is to provide a basis for the development of an efficient and economic telecommunications network, including broadcasting, for all areas in Africa using appropriate technologies which shall be properly integrated in the respective networks.

In order to achieve this objective, multidisciplinary national co-ordination committees (NCCs) have been established in 48 African countries with the telecommunications authority as a focal point, and led by a national co-ordinator to direct and co-ordinate the activities of the members of the committee. The NCCs will also be assisted by the supervising agencies.

The RASCOM study, which is being carried out at the national and regional levels, involves users directly so as to enable them to determine their requirements. It is approaching the problem of access to telecommunications services not just as the conventional telephone/telex demand as traditionally perceived by the telecommunications authority, but also as infrastructural support to other activities as determined by the overall national development authority.

In recognition of the need to promote African expertise, the RASCOM project is encouraging the participation of nationals of every African country in the study. This will assure practical transfer and use of skills and knowledge acquired in national planning and master plan preparations in other projects.

The study is co-financed by contributions from the long-term technical assistance loan from ADB, guaranteed by Zimbabwe and Ethiopia, as well as direct grants from UNDP, ITU and UNESCO. The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy are also expected to contribute.

Broadcasting (radio and television)

Apart from the activities directly related to the Transport and Communications Decade, work on broadcasting (radio and television) during the 1986-1987 biennium covered a Manpower and Training Needs Survey for the CEPGL countries (E/ECA/CMU/6) prepared in December 1986 in collaboration with UNESCO and ITU. The aim of the survey was to determine the overall broadcasting training needs of these countries for the next 10 years.

The activities in this subsector had been limited because of the absence of any expert in broadcasting in the secretariat.

Postal services

In the postal subsector, the secretariat provided advisory services to Guinea on "mail routing and training". It continued to strengthen its co-operation with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU) for the improvement of postal circuits in Africa.

A formal agreement of co-operation for improving postal services was concluded in 1986 between ECA and PAPU.

The secretariat prepared two technical publications for use by member States on "Main obstacles to the development of postal services in Africa" and "Guidelines on the organization of co-operative measures for development plans in Africa". Technical support services were provided to the "Contact Committee with postal administrations, airlines and shipping lines" on measures aimed at facilitating mail routing within the continent. The secretariat, in collaboration with UPU, issued a technical publication on "Manpower and training needs survey in the postal sector" (E/ECA/CMU/10) in October 1987.

The secretariat participated in the intergovernmental conference held in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania in 1986 and presented a paper on postal circuits. The two main results of the conference were, first, the establishment of norms of quality relating to mail routing on national

and international levels and, second, the establishment of international expedited mail service (EMS) norms, that is, norms for accelerated international mail routing system, to counteract the DHL company (worldwide courrier service).

Even though some progress was made during the biennium, mail routing and other basic services of the postal subsector are still below the average norms of other developing countries. These factors continue to hamper the development of postal services in Africa.

United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

As happens every two years when the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning meets, 1986 was significant for the major decisions that the ministers took during their fifth meeting held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 March 1986.

One of the most important items on the agenda of the meeting was the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) of the United Nations which, inter alia, recommended an in-depth evaluation of the UNTACDA programme. The Conference of Ministers decided that the evaluation of the Decade should commence immediately with the active involvement of ADB, UNDP and the World Bank.

UNDP allocated a sum of $US 511,000 for the exercise and ECA recruited nine subsectoral evaluators and a team leader who co-ordinated their work and integrated the subsectoral reports into a single overall evaluation report. The evaluators visited several countries and African subregional organizations to solicit their views on the impact of the Decade, as a basis for preparing their report.

Another important decision of the ministers related to the updating of the second phase programme. In that connection, they decided that the ECA secretariat should screen all the proposals for new projects so as to ascertain their conformity with the criteria laid down by them at their fourth meeting in Conakry before they were recommended to the bureau of the fifth meeting for their inclusion in the programme.

One of the issues discussed at the Round-table on the Decade, which was held in Paris in June 1983, was "resource-mobilization mechanisms". The round-table therefore recommended that during the second phase of the Decade, dialogue with donors should focus on groups of projects constituting identifiable transport or communications systems with particular emphasis on projects in transit corridors which facilitate access to sea ports for land-locked countries. Consequently, beginning in 1986, a new type of meetings bringing together donor countries, financing institutions and African Governments was attempted. The meetings, which are called "co-financing meetings" differ from the previous technical consultative meetings in the scope of projects covered and in the number of beneficiary countries. Another significant point of difference is that an attempt is always made to identify projects within the transit transport system which have already attracted some financing with the intention of inviting other donors to contribute to the completion of the financing of the transport system.

During the period under review, a co-financing meeting was organized in Pointe-Noire, the Congo, from 3 to 5 November 1986 for projects in the Central African transport corridors. The objective of the meeting was to enable the four countries in the subregion, namely the Congo, Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic, to present collectively to the financial institutions and donor countries their corridor transport projects for consideration for financing.

Twenty projects costing CFAF 129 billion were presented to the co-financing meeting. Six of the 20 projects were located in the Congo, the total cost of which was CFAF 41.9 billion. The financial institutions and donors indicated interest in five out of the six projects. In terms of cost, that represented CFAF 36.5 billion out of CFAF 41.9 billion, or over 80 per cent.

Concerning Chad, interest was expressed in three out of the five projects presented, amounting to CFAF 4.9 billion or about 70 per cent of the total cost of CFAF 6.9 billion. One regional project costing CFAF 3 billion has also received favourable interest from the donors.

In summary, interest was shown in nine projects totalling about CFAF 45 billion or 35 per cent of the total cost of the projects presented at the co-financing meeting. The reaction of the participants to that meeting, the first of a series planned for some of the 14 land-locked African countries, was generally positive. In fact, the situation would have been better if all the beneficiary countries were present during the meeting. The secretariat has been encouraged to continue with the effort to organize similar meetings for seeking financing for the implementation of UNTACDA projects.

During the period under review, various donors and financial institutions provided financial support for the development of transport and communications in Africa. Since it has not been possible to obtain the information on all contributions, only partial information is given below.

The World Bank provided $US 261.8 million for transport and communications projects in Africa, out of which $US 215.3 billion was for transport and $US 46.5 million was for communications. When compared with the resources provided by the Bank for the sector during the 1984 and 1985 fiscal years, the amounts affected decreases of 56.0 and 50.0 per cent, respectively.

For the projects financed by the World Bank, additional co-financing was provided by the African Development Bank (ADB) amounting to $US 84.1 million; the Caisse centrale de coopération économique (CCCE) $US 45.8 million; the European Development Fund (EDF) $US 39.4 million; DECF $US 29.2 million; Japan $US 20.0 million; the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) $US 13.2 million; the European Investment Bank (EIB) $US 8.7 million; the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) $US 7.6 million; Norway $US 6.9 million; the West African Development Bank (BOAD) $US 4.2 million; the Swiss Development Co-operation $US 4.0 million; UNDP $US 22 million; Denmark $US 2.0 million; the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) $US 0.6 million; and Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) $US 0.4 million.

In addition to its contribution to co-financing with the World Bank, ADB provided $US 307.81 million for the transport sector during the period

1984 to 1986, out of which $US 279.4 million was for roads, $US 21.97 million for railways, $US 6.26 million for ports and $US 0.15 million for air transport. The Bank also provided $US 37.13 million for telecommunications. Compared to the allocation to this sector during the 1983/1984 fiscal year there has been a 15 per cent increase.

BADEA provided $US 22.87 million for transport projects in Africa, of which $US 22.42 million was for road construction and $US 0.25 million for river ports study. The total financing provided by the Bank reflects a decrease of 59.4 and 32.0 per cent from that of 1983 and 1984, respectively.

The OPEC Fund provided $US 15.1 million, out of which $US 7.1 million was for road rehabilitation and construction and $US 6.0 million for railway rehabilitation. For these projects, co-financing was provided by SFD ($US 3.0 million), Italy ($US 28.0 million), and the International Development Association (IDA) ($US 4.5 million).

UNDP, in addition to the co-financing with the World Bank, has continued to finance the activities of the UNTACDA Co-ordination Unit in ECA and to provide financial support for the development of transport and communications in Africa within the framework of the third programming cycle (1982-1986) and the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) although at the time of reporting the total amount of assistance during the fourth programming cycle was not known.

CHAPTER IV

RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES, 1986-1987

1. Introduction

In the preceding chapters, and particularly in chapter III, the activities carried out by the Commission and its secretariat during the 1986-1987 biennium were reported upon. The financial resources available for carrying those activities are discussed in this chapter, with particular reference to the sources of those resources and their allocation by programme.

Basically, the resources available to the Commission and its secretariat are derived from two sources - regular budget and extrabudgetary. The regular budget resources are voted by the United Nations General Assembly on the basis of the activities proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be carried out in the biennium in the light of the resources that are likely to be available to the United Nations and the importance which Member States through their representatives attach to those activities, taking into account the requirements of other regions of the world and of global entities. The proposals of the Secretary-General are based on those made by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in consultation with member States through the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning. The extrabudgetary resources are those which the secretariat negotiates with bilateral donors and multilateral agencies, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as those obtained under special funds such as trust funds, for the purpose of implementing specific activities in which such donors show interest and are prepared to allocate resources to accordingly. While the General Assembly is interested in the source and amount of such funds (and so they must be programmed in the same way as regular budget resources) the determination of the amount of the funds and the conditions for their use are matters of negotiation between the donors and the secretariat of the Commission.

Another distinction also made between regular budget and extrabudgetary resources is that regular budget resources are meant to be used for the implementation of "substantive activities", that is, the traditional activities of the United Nations, namely organization of the "legislative organs" meetings, conducting research including data collection and analysis, preparation of reports and publication of technical documents, whereas extrabudgetary resources are meant for the implementation of technical assistance and operational activities, designed to benefit member States directly, such as formulation and implementation of investment projects, organization of workshops, institution-building, and advisory services and operational projects for which the Commission is the executing agency.

This distinction does not always hold. Thus, the United Nations provides resources under the regular budget for technical co-operation activities, and donors, in addition to the provision of resources for operational projects, sometimes provide resources to the secretariat in order to assist it to expand its substantive activities, although such support is understood to be on

a temporary basis. Moreover, the use of resources invariably overlaps since, apart from the possibility of co-financing under the two sources, the formulation and the implementation of technical co-operation activities and operational projects are normally supervised by programme managers who are recruited and financed under the regular budget. In the same vein, the services provided under legislative organs, executive direction and management, administration and common services, and conference services cover activities under the two sources of finance.

Therefore, the figures shown in this chapter are more meaningful in terms of sources of allocation than of end-use by programme allocation.

A major development during the biennium was the United Nations financial crisis which affected the volume of resources available from the regular budget which as a result declined by 13.5 per cent from the 1984-1985 biennium level. The shortfall, which was the result of a freeze on recruitment and reductions in financial allocation to consultancy, intergovernmental meetings, travel to service meetings, and other official travel of staff for data collection or to provide advisory services, affected adversely the implementation of work programmes and priorities. While the volume of extrabudgetary resources increased by 11.6 per cent over the 1984-1985 biennium level, it was still well below that of the 1982-1983 biennium.

The components and main features of the resources intended mainly for substantive activities are discussed by source in section 2, and their allocation by programme of activity in section 3. Similarly, the resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects are discussed by source in section 4 and the allocation by programme of activity in section 5. Section 6 deals with the allocation of the resources from the two sources by programme, and the chapter concludes with an overview of resource availability during the biennium and its impact on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities, both "substantive and operational". The information on the 1982-1983 and 1984-1985 bienniums is given in the tables for purposes of comparison.

2. Resources intended mainly for substantive activities by source

The resources available to the Economic Commission for Africa for the implementation of substantive activities come mainly from three sources: (a) direct regular budget allocation by the General Assembly; (b) allocation through other United Nations units; and (c) allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations. Occasionally, bilateral donors do provide resources for "substantive activities".

(a) Direct regular budget allocation by the General Assembly

The United Nations budget is divided into parts, sections and programmes. The main source of resources for ECA is section 13, which is voted directly by the General Assembly for implementing the substantive activities of the Commission and its secretariat. Section 13 resources are supplemented by sections 28 and 32 which represent ECA's shares of these sections which are managed directly from United Nations Headquarters in New York for certain aspects of administration and for building and construction including alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises.

Table 1. Resources intended mainly for substantive activities by source, from 1982-1983 to 1986-1987 (in thousands of United States dollars)

Source	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
(a) Direct regular budget allocation by the General Assembly			
Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa	37 639.6	45 954.9	39 760.9
Section 28. Administration and management services	567.1	201.2	155.3
Staff language training	(103.2)	(175.7)	(155.0)
Translator training	(463.9)	(25.5)	(0.3)
Section 32. Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises	339.1	3 120.0	1 164.5
(b) Allocations through other United Nations units			
Section 9. Transnational corporations	489.2	380.5	260.1
Section 17. UNIDO a/	416.8	425.2	-
Section 18. UNEP	362.6	326.8	220.0
(c) Allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations			
FAO	1 335.0	1 560.0	1 372.0
UNIDO a/	-	-	294.2
Total	41 149.4	51 968.6	43 227.0

- Not applicable.

a/ UNIDO was a United Nations unit only up to the 1984-1985 biennium; thereafter it became a specialized agency of the United Nations.

As table 1 above shows, the allocation to section 13 during 1986-1987 at $US 39,760,900 was 13.5 per cent below the level for the 1984-1985 biennium.

Resources from section 28 continued to exhibit the downward trend observed since the 1984-1985 biennium, due to suspension of the translator training programme, non-purchase of equipment for staff language training and the United Nations financial crisis which made it impossible to allocate more resources to training activities during the biennium.

The allocation to construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises at $US 1,164,500 was approved exceptionally because of the deteriorated standard of maintenance work at ECA. Consequently, the entire amount appropriated by the General Assembly was allotted to ECA.

(b) Allocations through other United Nations units

The Commission co-operates with other United Nations units and specialized agencies in the implementation of certain programmes. Thus, the Commission has joint programmes with the Centre for Transnational Corporations (CTNC) implemented by a joint unit, with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), implemented by a joint division, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also implemented by a joint division, and with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The allocation through section 9, Transnational Corporations, also continued its downward trend. The allocation for this joint activity at $US 260,100 arose out of a serious vacancy situation throughout the 1986-1987 biennium as a result of the freeze on recruitment.

With respect to UNEP, the decline represented the reduction in the number of professional staff provided for the joint programme from two to one during the biennium.

(c) Allocations by the specialized agencies of the United Nations

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization which had, up to the end of the previous biennium, been under section 13 of the United Nations programme budget, became a specialized agency of the United Nations in mid-1985. The decline in resources from that agency from $US 425,234 in the previous biennium to $US 294,200 reflects the reduction in the number of posts supported by UNIDO for joint activities during the biennium.

The contribution of FAO similarly showed a small decline primarily because of the vacancy situation as a number of posts supported by FAO could not be filled for lack of suitable candidates.

3. Allocation of resources intended mainly for substantive activities by programme of activity

As shown in table 2 below, the largest allocation of $US 11,126,900, although below the level for 1984-1985, still continues to be that of administration and common services which comprise management of administrative services, electronic data processing services, financial management and control, personnel services, general services, library services, medical services, security services and building and management services. Other support services had reduced levels of resources during 1986-1987 (compared with 1984-1985) - thus for conference services $US 3,305,000 (3,715,800), and for management of technical co-operation $US 731,300 (759,500). For the two services, the reductions arose mainly from the freeze in recruitment, and in the reduction of funds for travel to service meetings and other official travel of staff.

Table 2. Allocation of resources mainly for substantive activities, by programme of activity, from 1982-1983 to 1986-1987 (in thousands of United States dollars)

	Programme of activity	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
A.	Policy-making organs	406.3	442.0	275.2
B.	Executive direction and management	2 276.5	3 083.9	2 264.1
C.	Programmes of activity			
	Food and agriculture	2 588.4	2 981.3	2 774.5
	Marine affairs a/	-	-	22.8
	Development issues and policies	5 902.5	7 120.8	7 686.2
	1. Socio-economic research	(2 388.8)	(2 142.4)	(2 129.6)
	2. Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation			
	(i) Management of economic co-operation and integration	(1 350.1)	(1 338.1)	(1 494.5)
	(ii) Gisenyi MULPOC	(112.8)	(338.1)	(406.0)
	(iii) Lusaka MULPOC	(269.2)	(765.2)	(546.5)
	(iv) Niamey MULPOC	(276.4)	(780.7)	(937.3)
	(v) Yaounde MULPOC	(149.6)	(454.7)	(567.5)
	(vi) Tangier MULPOC	(480.7)	(497.8)	(624.2)
	3. Education and manpower	(874.9)	(803.8)	(980.6)
	Environment	485.4	496.4	574.4
	Human settlements	403.7	517.1	471.1
	Industrial development	2 490.9	2 638.8	2 059.7
	International trade and development finance	2 218.3	2 446.0	1 871.5
	Transnational corporations	489.2	380.5	260.1
	Natural resources	1 794.5	1 587.6	1 479.4
	Energy and development b/	-	328.4	196.6
	Population	401.6	1 030.5	839.8
	Public administration and finance	904.9	988.8	785.7
	Science and technology	484.9	725.3	738.2
	Social development	1 341.1	1 244.0	1 054.3
	Statistics	1 853.0	2 017.8	1 708.4
	Transport, communications and tourism	2 973.8	4 212.9	1 802.8

Table 2. (continued)

	Programme of activity	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
D.	Programme support			
	Conference services	2 999.4	3 715.8	3 305.0
	Management of technical co-operation	517.0	759.5	731.3
	Administration and common services	10 278.9	12 092.5	11 126.9
	Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises	339.1	3 158.7	1 199.0
	Total	41 149.4	51 968.6	43 227.0

a/ New programme, introduced in the 1986-1987 biennium. In previous bienniums, it was part of natural resources.

b/ Resources for 1982-1983 are included under the natural resources programme which included energy and development as a subprogramme in the 1982-1983 biennium.

The information on "policy-making organs" represents the cost of organizing and servicing the meetings of the Commission's legislative organs such as the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning and its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole. The decline in resources allocated to policy-making organs to $US 275,200 (from $US 442,000) reflects the effects of the financial crisis. The costs of organizing and servicing the meetings of the sectoral conferences of ministers such as the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs, and of other subsidiary bodies of the Commission, are shown under their respective sectoral programmes.

The information on "executive direction and management" represents the costs of the activities of the Executive Secretary in directing and managing the work of the Commission and its secretariat, including the formulation of programmes and maintaining liaison with member States. As the figures show, the volume of resources allocated to executive direction and management during the 1986-1987 biennium was the lowest for the last three bienniums, and the main reason for this is the reduction in resources arising from the financial crisis facing the United Nations.

The allocation to programmes of activity normally reflects the priorities attached to specific activities. While the programme - development issues and policies - continued to receive priority accounting for 17.8 per cent of the total resources for substantive activities, the comparative allocations to other programmes of activity have been affected by the financial crisis. Thus, because of the freeze on recruitment and the reductions in the other objects of expenditure, the resources actually available to some divisions were severely curtailed. Programmes of activity thus affected included industrial development, international trade and development finance, energy and development, social development, and statistics.

The large decline to $US 1,802,800 (from $US 4,212,900) in the allocation to transport, communications and tourism reflected largely, on the one hand, the return to a normal level of activities as the allocation for the previous biennium had included special funds provided by the General Assembly to provide for consultancies in the implementation of the activities related to the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA) and slightly, on the other hand, the effects of the freeze on recruitment, the reduction in resources for consultancies, and intergovernmental meetings.

The General Assembly had appropriated $US 107,700 for marine affairs (a new programme of activity) but because of the freeze on recruitment, the two posts provided for the programme were not filled, and therefore only a sum of $US 22,800 was finally allotted to this programme during the 1986-1987 biennium.

4. Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects by source

Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects came from four sources: (a) the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation (UNRPTC); (b) funding agencies of the United Nations; (c) special funds administered by the United Nations; (d) United Nations specialized agencies; and (e) bilateral funding agencies.

Although there was an improvement in the volume of resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects to $US 31,251,728 in the 1986-1987 biennium from $US 28,015,074 in the previous one, the volume of such resources was still slightly below their 1982-1983 level, and inflationary pressures plus currency adjustments, particularly in the weakening United States dollar have tended to depress the value of such resources in real terms. However, the 31.6 per cent recovery in the volume of resources provided by UNDP since the large decrease experienced during the 1984-1985 biennium when fears were expressed about the adverse economic circumstances of the period and about donor policies is noteworthy. With the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development in 1986 and the commitment of member States to assist in its implementation, it can only be hoped that the upturn observed will mark the beginning of a continuing upward trend.

The contribution of each donor is presented in table 3 followed by a discussion on each of the main sources.

(a) General Assembly of the United Nations

The United Nations General Assembly allocation under the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation which had been stagnant over the previous two bienniums has increased by 15.9 per cent to $US 3,422,600 over the 1984-1985 biennium allocation, reflecting increased allocations for technical operational activities to finance the activities of the regional advisers under the programme and to provide for the organization of training seminars and working groups during the biennium.

Table 3. Resources mainly for technical co-operation activities and operational projects, by source from 1982-1983 to 1986-1987 (in thousands of United States dollars)

	Source	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
(a)	General Assembly	2 910.6	2 953.2	3 422.6
	United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation	2 910.6	2 953.2	3 422.6
(b)	Funding agencies of the United Nations	22 294.0	18 348.8	22 147.9
	(i) United Nations Development Programme	15 974.9	12 001.8	15 788.9
	(ii) United Nations Population Fund	6 071.8	6 295.1	6 340.3
	(iii) United Nations Environment Programme	-	-	18.8
	(iv) United Nations Industrial Development Organization	19.7	20.0	-
	(v) United Nations Children's Fund a/	227.6	32.0	-
(c)	Special funds administered by the United Nations	2 426.2	1 049.8	1 259.7
	(i) United Nations Trust Fund for African Development	1 843.2	606.9	997.5
	(ii) United Nations Development Fund for Women b/	416.4	366.0	192.3
	(iii) Pledging for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	146.5	76.8	69.9
	(iv) United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office	20.0	-	-
(d)	United Nations Specialized agencies	50.4	195.9	-
	(i) Food and Agriculture Organization	50.4	94.0	-
	(ii) World Meteorological Organization	50.4	94.0	-
	(iii) World Bank	-	10.0	-
(e)	Organization of African Unity	-	10.0	-
(f)	OAU/CIDA/UNCSTD/UNFSSD	-	73.4	-
(g)	Bilateral funding agencies	4 110.6	5 467.4	4 421.5
	(i) Belgium	453.2	983.2	494.8
	(ii) Finland	-	50.0	25.5
	(iii) France	375.6	544.0	464.0
	(iv) Germany, Federal Republic of	485.8	934.2	1 479.4
	(v) India	507.7	875.2	484.3
	(vi) Netherlands	861.3	426.3	456.6
	(vii) Norway	-	47.8	-

Table 3. (continued)

Source		1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
(viii)	International Development Research Council of Canada	304.6	255.4	192.1
(ix)	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	473.3	725.5	393.6
(x)	Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC)	-	5.0	-
(xi)	United States Agency for International Development	649.0	437.0	172.9
(xii)	Ford Foundation	-	100.2	55.3
(xiii)	China	-	-	44.3
(xiv)	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	-	83.5	158.6
	Total	31 791.7	28 015.1	31 251.7

a/ The amount of $US 32,000 has been provided by ZONTA through UNICEF.

b/ Known as the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during the 1982-1983 biennium.

(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations

(i) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP continued to be the main donor to ECA's operational projects. The increase in allocations to $US 15,788,900 in the 1986-1987 biennium from $US 12,000,800 in the 1984-1985 biennium is particularly noteworthy following the difficulties which confronted the Organization during the 1984-1985 biennium when it became necessary even to reduce resources allocated to ongoing projects. The 1986-1987 allocation also reflected UNDP's increasing appreciation of ECA as an executing agency for regional and subregional projects.

(ii) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA continued to maintain the level of its support for technical co-operation activities and operational projects executed by ECA.

(iii) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The contribution by UNEP during the biennium was provided to support the organization of a training seminar.

(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations

(i) The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)

The contribution of UNTFAD to the resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects at $US 997,500 for the 1986-1987 biennium is only slightly above that for the 1984-1985 biennium. The contribution of the Fund to these activities and projects depends on the collections from and the pledges to the Fund. The total amount pledged during the biennium amounted to $US 1,772,848 compared with $US 555,567 in the 1984-1985 biennium.

(ii) United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) 1/

The continuing decrease in the allocations from the Fund to ECA, which started in the 1982-1983 biennium, reflected the decrease in the number of technical assistance projects submitted for funding in the 1984-1985 biennium and the decision in the 1986-1987 biennium to no longer fund one of the infrastructural posts.

(d) Bilateral contributions

The total value of voluntary contributions granted on a bilateral basis to the Commission by governments and agencies at $US 4,421,500 registered a decline of 19.1 per cent from the 1984-1985 biennium level. The decline was the result of a number of factors including donor policies, preoccupation with domestic problems and the indirect effect of the United Nations financial crisis which somewhat reduced the capacity of the secretariat to generate viable projects for financing by donors. However, despite the decrease, a large number of donors continued to support the Commission and some such as Germany (Federal Republic of), France and the Netherlands increased their contributions appreciably.

Bilateral financing of technical co-operation activities and operational projects continued to be a significant feature of the resources granted to the Commission, indicating donor interest in supporting and fostering the economic and social development of Africa. The Commission therefore continues to attach a great deal of importance to its co-operation with the donor governments and organizations which have supported and continue to support the implementation of technical co-operation activities and operational projects in many programmes.

5. Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects by programme of activity

Table 4.1 below shows the source and distribution of resources available for technical co-operation activities and operational projects by programme. The information on distribution by programme in effect shows the combined preferences of donors and the Commission in the selection of projects for donor financing.

1/ Previously known as the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

Table 4.1. Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects, by source and programme (in thousands of United States dollars)

Source and programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
(a) General Assembly: United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation	2 910.6	2 953.2	3 422.6
1. Food and agriculture	-	-	62.0
2. Development issues and policies	979.0	1 074.7	1 174.6
(i) Economic surveys	(176.9)	(286.5)	(889.6)
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation	(802.1)	(788.2)	(285.6)
3. Environment	-	-	75.0
4. International trade and development finance	-	-	214.6
5. Energy and development	215.6	247.6	743.2
6. Public administration and finance	547.5	596.0	270.6
7. Social development	171.3	225.0	180.6
8. Statistics	190.7	226.5	399.1
9. Transport, communications and tourism	489.4	500.4	170.5
10. Administration and common services	317.1	83.0	132.4
(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations	22 294.0	18 348.8	22 147.9
1. United Nations Development Programme	15 974.9	12 001.8	15 788.8
a. Development issues and policies	6 743.4	3 868.9	4 730.2
(i) Socio-economic analysis & planning	(2 487.9)	(1 593.9)	(2 132.9)
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation	(1 900.0)	(754.6)	(1 096.7)
(iii) Education and training for development	(784.1)	-	(224.0)
(iv) Development information system	(1 571.4)	(1 520.4)	(1 276.5)
b. Human settlements	488.0	65.0	476.0
c. Industrial development	600.0	987.3	842.8
d. International trade and development finance	595.0	32.0	572.4
e. Natural resources	1 316.9	686.3	817.9
f. Public administration and finance	-	431.7	1 549.0
g. Science and technology	781.0	1 119.3	1 170.2
h. Social development	1 268.0	1 507.9	2 159.6
i. Statistics	1 042.9	1 063.6	896.2

Table 4.1. (continued)

Source and programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
j. Transport, communications and tourism	3 139.6	2 239.7	2 574.5
2. United Nations Population Fund	6 071.8	6 295.1	6 340.3
Population	4 820.1	4 500.1	4 631.1
Statistics	1 251.7	1 795.0	1 709.2
3. United Nations Industrial Development Fund	19.7	20.0	-
Industrial development	19.7	20.0	-
4. United Nations Environment Programme	-	-	18.8
Environment	-	-	18.8
5. United Nations Children's Fund a/	227.6	32.0	-
Social development	227.6	32.0	-
(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations	2 426.2	1 049.8	1 259.7
1. United Nations Trust Fund for African Development	1 843.2	606.9	997.5
a. Food and agriculture	27.0	19.7	85.4
b. Development issues and policies	358.0	230.9	647.1
(i) Least developed countries	(9.1)	-	-
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation	-	-	(647.1)
(iii) Education and training	(348.9)	-	-
c. Human settlements	-	8.6	-
d. Industrial development	189.2	-	119.0
e. International trade and development finance	440.0	69.6	58.9
f. Natural resources	376.0	80.5	75.8
g. Public administration and finance	228.2	27.4	-
h. Social development	24.8	2.6	-
i. Administration and common services	200.0	167.5	11.3
2. United Nations Development Fund for Women b/	416.4	366.0	192.3
Social development	416.4	366.0	192.3
3. Pledging for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	146.5	76.8	69.9
Transport, communications and tourism	146.5	76.8	69.9
4. United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office	20.0	-	-
Environment	20.0	-	-

Table 4.1. (continued)

Source and programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
(d) United Nations specialized agencies	50.4	112.5	-
1. Food and Agriculture Organization	50.4	94.0	-
Food and agriculture	50.4	94.0	-
2. World Meteorological Organization	-	10.0	-
Environment	-	8.5	-
3. World Bank	-	10.0	-
Statistics	-	8.5	-
(e) Organization of African Unity	-	10.0	-
Environment	-	10.0	-
(f) OAU/CIDA/UNCSTD/UNFSSD	-	73.4	-
Science and technology	-	73.4	-
(g) Bilateral sources	4 110.6	5 467.4	4 421.5
1. Belgium	453.2	983.2	494.8
a. Food and agriculture	-	-	314.9
b. International trade and development finance	10.6	603.5	-
c. Natural resources	-	358.5	179.9
d. Social development	155.4	21.3	-
e. Transport, communications and tourism	287.4	-	-
2. Finland	-	50.0	25.5
Transport, communications and tourism	-	50.0	25.5
3. France	375.6	544.0	464.0
a. Natural resources	117.6	-	310.0
b. Energy and development	-	232.0	-
c. Transport, communications and tourism	258.0	312.0	154.0
4. Germany, Federal Republic of	485.8	934.2	1 479.4
a. Food and agriculture	-	190.1	574.1
b. Natural resources	243.2	-	-
c. Energy and development	-	207.0	224.5
d. Social development	42.8	-	-
e. Statistics	58.2	160.9	196.2
f. Transport, communications and tourism	141.7	376.1	484.6
5. India	507.7	875.2	484.3
a. Human settlements	92.3	-	-
b. Industrial development	-	459.0	352.8
c. Natural resources	19.8	-	71.9
d. Public administration and finance	251.4	118.7	59.6
e. Science and technology	144.1	297.5	-

Table 4.1. (continued)

Source and programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
6. Netherlands	861.3	426.3	456.6
a. Food and agriculture	54.5	192.9	201.3
b. Development issues and policies	385.1	118.6	210.0
(i) Education and training	(330.5)	(84.7)	-
(ii) Manpower and employment planning	-	(33.8)	-
c. Industrial development	164.5	114.8	45.3
d. International trade and development finance	169.0	-	-
e. Social development	43.2	-	-
f. Statistics	-	-	-
g. Transport, communications and tourism	45.0	-	-
7. Norway	-	47.8	-
Transport, communications and tourism	-	47.8	-
8. International Development Research Council of Canada	304.6	255.4	192.1
Development issues and policies	304.6	255.4	177.2
Pan-African Documentation and Information Services	(304.6)	(255.4)	(65.8)
Other development issues and policies	-	-	(111.4)
Natural resources	-	-	6.3
Population	-	-	8.6
9. Swedish International Development Agency	473.3	725.5	393.6
Development issues and policies	45.0	59.4	393.6
Environment	20.0	-	-
Social development	408.4	666.2	-
10. Swedish Agency for Research and Co-operation with developing countries	-	5.0	-
Development issues and policies	-	5.0	-
11. United States Agency for International Development	649.0	437.0	172.9
Food and agriculture	170.5	-	-
Development issues and policies	77.8	131.8	172.9
Natural resources	89.2	-	-
Social development	157.2	233.2	-
Administration and common services	154.4	72.0	
12. Ford Foundation	-	100.2	55.3
Social development	-	100.2	55.3

Table 4.1. (continued)

Source and programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
13. China	-	-	44.3
Development issues and policies	-	-	44.3
14. Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	-	83.5	158.6
Development issues and policies	-	83.5	58.6
Total	31 791.7	28 015.1	31 251.7

a/ The 1984-1985 amount was provided by ZONTA through UNICEF.

b/ Previously known as the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

(a) United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation

Changes in the allocation of resources under this programme were introduced during 1986-1987, and while development issues and policies still retained the largest share of $US 1,174,600, new allocations were made to food and agriculture, and environment programmes for the services of regional advisers proposed for those programmes in line with the priorities established in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. Allocations to public administration and finance, $US 270,600 ($US 596,000 in 1984-1985) and social development, $US 180,600 ($US 225,000 in 1984-1985) were correspondingly reduced to allow for the change in priorities. Additional allocations were made to energy and development, development issues and policies, and international trade and development finance programmes to finance the organization of workshops and study tours for African government officials in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations

(i) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Programme's contribution to resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects increased during the 1986-1987 biennium after the difficulties of the previous biennium. Development issues and policies, social development, transport and communications, and natural resources received the largest volume of resources, in that order respectively.

Resources provided by UNDP were distributed by programmes and projects as follows: (a) $US 4,730,200 to development issues and policies: for the TCDC roster project (PADIS) ($US 10,108), support to the PADIS project ($US 1,266,422), for assistance to the Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries (CEPGL) ($US 1,096,735), to finance the regular training activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning ($US 1,730,850), for the funding of short-term consultancies ($US 251,069), and to finance high-level seminars ($US 151,000) of the Institute and for support to the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR) ($US 224,000); (b) $US 476,000 allocated to human settlements: to support

the Cacavelli Centre ($US 127,000) and for preparatory assistance to the building materials industries project ($US 349,000); (c) $US 842,800 to industrial development: all as assistance to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM); (d) $US 572,400 to international trade and development finance to assist the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); (e) $US 817,900 to natural resources to support the activities of the African Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS) ($US 360,740), to assist the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) ($US 124,960), to support the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS) ($US 300,000), towards preparatory assistance for the remote sensing information programme $US 32,200); (f) $US 1,549,000 to public administration and finance in Africa for support to the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI); (g) $US 1,170,200 to science and technology for support to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) ($US 948,528) and the African Regional Standardization Organization (ARSO) ($US 221,651); (h) $US 2,159,600 to social development for the implementation of the initial phase of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders ($US 246,350) and for support to finance activities in connection with the integration of women in development in the Lusaka MULPOC ($US 346,370), Niamey MULPOC ($US 357,400), Yaounde MULPOC ($US 240,212), Gisenyi MULPOC ($US 253,500), to assist the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development ($US 96,500), for support for a training seminar at ESAMI on "Women, management and development planning: African perspectives" ($US 48,032), towards the projects for "Improving African women's role in the informal sector: production and management" ($US 104,000) and "Promoting access of African women in scientific and technical fields" ($US 467,255); (i) $US 896,200 to statistics: for the Statistical Training Programme for Africa ($US 305,294), the African Household Survey Capability Programme ($US 220,789), assistance to least developed countries and newly independent countries in national accounts ($US 85,269), and the Statistical Development Programme for Africa ($US 284,900); (j) $US 2,574,500 to transport, communications and tourism: for support to the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa ($US 2,344,537) and the African gas pipeline ($US 230,000).

(ii) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA's support continued to be maintained at the same level as in the previous two bienniums, mainly for regional advisory services in demography and demographic statistics and for the activities of the regional demographic institutes.

In the 1986-1987 biennium, an amount of $US 4,631,100 was allocated to population programme activities to finance activities under the Regional Demographic Advisory Services project ($US 521,378); the population information network (POPIN-Africa) project ($US 422,882); the activities of the training institutes: Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) ($US 1,435,807); Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) ($US 1,352,332); and the Sahel Institute ($US 325,427); activities under the World Fertility Survey project ($US 53,993) and a regional training workshop ($US 22,767). For demographic statistics under the programme - statistics - the allocation of $US 1,709,200 was used to finance activities under the Regional Advisory Services in Demographic Statistics project ($US 1,287,600) as assistance to UDEAC ($US 343,100) and as support to the working group on recommendations for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses ($US 78,500).

(iii) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP's contribution of $US 18,800 was used for a training seminar on "incorporation of environmental components" into the training activities of 11 ECA-sponsored institutions.

(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations

(i) United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)

UNTFAD's contribution of $US 997,500 was used to provide support to five substantive programmes, namely food and agriculture, international trade and development finance, industrial development, natural resources, and development issues and policies with emphasis on the work of the MULPOCs' substantive programmes in the implementation of technical co-operation activities in line with the preferences of member States and in accordance with the requirements of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development and of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

The allocations to the substantive programmes were used to finance several activities, the larger ones of which were as follows: $US 56,000 for a meeting of government plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Monetary Fund; $US 11,943 for metal and engineering industries development programme; $US 8,030 for metal industries development activities; $US 8,743 for chemical industries development activities; $US 38,989 for the rehabilitation of the Maluku steel plant; $US 113,904 for the Gisenyi-based MULPOC; $US 27,084 for the Lusaka-based MULPOC; $US 13,260 for the Niamey-based MULPOC; and $US 68,865 for the Yaounde-based MULPOC.

(ii) United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

The contribution of $US 192,300 from UNIFEM was used to support projects on (a) effective utilization of the law to improve the status of women ($US 6,828); (b) training in optimal nutritional use of the food donated for relief and food-for-work activities ($US 124,780); (c) fish curing and smoking in Cote d'Ivoire ($US 2,500); (d) travel undertaken on behalf of UNIFEM ($US 8,200); and (e) support to the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute project ($US 50,000).

(d) Bilateral sources

The amount of $US 4,421,500 contributed by bilateral donors during 1986-1987, which was below the level of $US 5,467,353 for 1984-1985, shows a distinct change in the preferences of bilateral donors in their support to African development efforts. Development issues and policies programme which covers macro-economic research projections, the problems of the African least developed countries, economic co-operation and integration, education and training, manpower planning, and development information system was allocated $US 1,156,591, food and agriculture $US 1,090,278, and natural resources $US 792,574. Total bilateral resources to food and agriculture increased from $US 383,040 to $US 1,090,278, indicating a clear policy change in line with the priorities of the United Nations Programme of Action for African

Economic Recovery and Development. It must be mentioned also that, of the 14 different bilateral donors, only three, namely Belgium, Germany (Federal Republic of), and the Netherlands, provided resources to the food and agriculture programme.

The allocation of resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects by programme is summarized below in table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Allocation of resources for technical co-operation and operational activities (in thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
Food and agriculture	302.4	496.7	1 237.7
Development issues and policies	8 892.8	5 828.2	7 708.4
Environment	40.0	20.0	43.8
Human settlements	580.3	73.6	476.0
Industrial development	973.4	1 581.1	1 359.9
International trade and development finance	1 214.6	705.1	845.8
Natural resources	2 162.6	1 125.4	1 461.8
Energy and development	215.6	686.6	967.7
Population	4 820.1	4 500.1	4 639.7
Public administration and finance	1 027.2	1 173.7	1 879.2
Science and technology	925.2	1 490.2	1 170.2
Social development	2 915.1	3 154.2	2 587.9
Statistics	2 543.5	3 254.5	3 200.8
Transport, communications and tourism	4 507.6	3 602.9	3 479.1
Programme support			
Administration and common services	671.5	322.6	143.7
Total	31 791.7	28 015.1	31 251.7

As will be observed from the table, development issues and policies programme dominates the contribution of resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects. It is followed by population and transport, communications and tourism in that order. As already referred to above, food and agriculture got a boost in the 1986-1987 biennium in contrast to the previous biennium indicating donors' preference, changes in line with the priority given to that sector by the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. Bilateral donors and the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation both contributed to the increase in resources registered for the programme - food and agriculture. Unfortunately, that change in favour of food and agriculture had not been matched by similar increases to industrial development, science and technology, social development, and transport, communications and tourism which are the food and agriculture support sectors specifically identified in the UN-PAAERD.

Programme support income

As already explained, the funding of technical co-operation activities and operational projects is based on negotiations between the Commission and the donors for the benefit of member States of the Commission. Such projects are negotiated for and implemented on behalf of the member States by the Commission's secretariat. The execution, monitoring and evaluation of such projects is undertaken by the Commission, through its secretariat, and this requires resources. Donors usually pay the Commission for such services, and the income for the services is called programme support income, and its distribution into the relevant supporting activities is shown below in table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Allocation of extrabudgetary programme support income by programme, from 1982-1983 to 1986-1987 (in thousands of United States dollars)

	Programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
A.	Policy-making organs			
B.	Executive direction and management	1 256.4	589.4	419.4
C.	Programmes of activity			
	Food and agriculture	21.5	27.0	-
	Marine affairs	-	-	-
	Development issues and policies	237.8	318.0	91.7
	Environment	-	24.6	-
	Human settlements	-	7.5	-
	Industrial development	114.9	112.6	28.1
	International trade and development finance	43.0	24.1	-
	Natural resources	328.1	196.2	82.5
	Energy and development	-	-	-
	Population	121.6	66.9	100.2
	Public administration and finance	-	-	-
	Science and technology	-	-	-
	Social development	204.0	190.8	117.4
	Statistics	21.5	25.1	28.1
	Transport, communications and tourism	-	-	-
D.	Programme support			
	Conference services	439.4	262.8	190.7
	Management of technical co-operation	-	204.0	217.9
	Administration and common services	982.6	1 282.3	1 788.6
	Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises	-	-	-
	Total	3 770.7	3 331.3	3 064.6

6. Allocation of total regular budget and extrabudgetary resources by programme

Total resources available to the Commission for the implementation of both substantive and technical co-operation activities and operational projects amounted to $US 77,543,000 during the 1986-1987 biennium as compared to $US 83,315,000 in the previous biennium. As already explained, both regular and extrabudgetary resources fell short of previous levels. While the shortfall in the regular budget resources was due to the financial crisis of the United Nations, the shortfall in extrabudgetary resources was due both to the reduced contributions by donors and to the inability of the secretariat to generate projects for financing because of the freeze on recruitment following the financial crisis. Table 5 below presents the overall resource picture by programme.

Table 5. Allocation of total regular budget and extrabudgetary resources by programme, 1982-1983 to 1986-1987 (in thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
Policy-making organs	406.3	442.0	275.2
Executive direction and management	3 532.9	3 673.3	2 683.4
Programmes of activity			
Food and agriculture	2 912.3	3 505.1	4 012.2
Marine affairs	-	-	22.8
Development issues and policies	15 033.1	13 267.0	15 486.4
Environment	525.4	541.0	668.2
Human settlements	984.0	598.2	947.1
Industrial development	3 579.3	4 332.5	3 447.7
International trade and development finance	3 475.8	3 175.2	2 717.3
Transnational corporations	489.2	380.5	260.1
Natural resources	4 285.2	2 909.2	3 023.7
Energy and development	215.6	1 015.0	1 164.3
Population	5 343.2	5 597.5	5 579.8
Public administration and finance	1 932.0	2 162.5	2 664.9
Science and technology	1 410.1	2 215.5	1 908.4
Social development	4 460.2	4 589.0	3 759.5
Statistics	4 418.0	5 297.4	4 937.2
Transport, communications and tourism	7 401.4	7 815.8	5 281.9
Programme support			
Conference services	3 438.8	3 970.6	3 495.8
Management of technical co-operation	517.0	963.5	949.2
Administration and common services	11 933.0	13 697.3	13 059.2
Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises	339.1	3 158.7	1 199.0
Total	76 711.8	83 315.0	77 543.3

Development issues and policies programme with $US 15,486,400 dominated the overall picture throughout the three bienniums. The administration and common services programme was allocated a total of $US 13,059,200, and occupied second place in the magnitude of resources. However, it is necessary to point out that resources to development issues and policies were shared almost equally between regular budget and extrabudgetary sources (50 per cent each) whereas 85 per cent of administration's resources were provided from the regular budget and only 15 per cent from extrabudgetary sources, mainly UNTFAD and programme support income. On the other hand, total resources to international trade and development finance and industrial development programmes declined as a result of shortfalls in contributions from both the regular budget and extrabudgetary sources. Consequently, the implementation of both substantive and technical co-operation activities and operational projects in these programmes was severely constrained.

Overall, only a few programmes, namely food and agriculture, development issues and policies, environment in Africa, natural resources, and public administation and finance had additional resources while all other substantive programmes as well as policy-making organs and executive direction and management had shortfalls in resources, such that total resources available were $US 5,791,000 below their 1984-1985 levels even before making adjustments for inflationary pressures.

7. Conclusion

The preceding discussions on resources, their sources, allocation by programme of activity and project, and their evolution have shown how the Commission's activities are financed and the changing fortunes of programmes in the competition for resource allocation. As it is, the analysis has revealed the magnitude of the shortfall in regular budget resources and the impact of such shortfall not only on the implementation of regular budget activities but also on the Commission's capacity to implement technical co-operation activities and operational projects and hence its ability to absorb extrabudgetary resources.

Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects also declined during the biennium, for a number of reasons, ranging from the Commission's reduced absorptive capacity following the shortfalls in regular budget resources to donor preferences for operational projects of a particular kind, and the withdrawal of donor support from some projects. However, while extrabudgetary resources were reduced, some donors increased their support, and of particular significance is the contribution by UNDP after its difficulties during the 1984-1985 biennium, thus confirming its faith in ECA as an executing agency.

Overall, however, there is no doubt that there is a greater need for the mobilization of resources so as to enable the Commission and its secretariat to continue to assist their member States in the implementation of their development activities in general and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development. In this connection, it is important to emphasize that member States of the Commission will have to redouble their efforts to contribute to UNTFAD. They will also need to contribute to the resources required by

their intergovernmental development institutions since they too constitute parts of the chain of institutions for effective development and economic growth activities in the region. While the support of the international community for technical co-operation activities and operational projects has always been invaluable and will continue to be needed with attention being given to its efficient and effective use, it is clear that in the face of the increasing hostile external environment, African countries have no choice but to intensify their efforts for self-reliance and such efforts inevitably include contributions to the resources required for effective and efficient functioning of intergovernmental institutions which are the veritable instruments for the promotion and implementation of sound and effective self-reliance efforts.

CHAPTER V

PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION

The strategies for the promotion and development of subregional economic groupings have so far been confined to "customs union". The attempts to integrate markets through the removal of trade barriers without simultaneous efforts to promote joint approaches to the development and implementation of production prjects would not produce encouraging results at least for the following reasons:

(a) A customs area without joint production enterprises can only increase the opportunity for transnational corporations to capture the "subregional" markets;

(b) Due to the unequal development of member States, market integration through the removal of tariffs would favour the most developed countries in the integration arrangement and would disrupt the arrangement because of the discontent which could result from the poor gains by the less developed member countries; and

(c) Because of the present structure of the outward-oriented economies in the member countries of the economic community, market integration could not increase intra-community trade.

What is required therefore is a two-pronged attack on the problems of co-operation and integration: simultaneous pursuit of trade liberalization and establishment and implementation of joint production enterprises with more emphasis on joint production activities since, given their catalytic role, they had not been given sufficient attention in the past.

It was against the background of that understanding that the Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) decided to promote more activities in this important area of joint production of goods, in conformity with the second phase of the Final Act of Lagos, and UNDP's Fourth Regional Programming Cycle, 1987-1991. Accordingly, at the second special session of the Commission/second special meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 October 1986, the Ministers requested ECA and UNDP to continue their close co-operation in the formulation and implementation of the regional programme of the UNDP Fourth Regional Programming Cycle and to consult with African intergovernmental development oriented organizations on measures for intensifying and implementing integration projects and activities.

It was in response to that request that joint UNDP/ECA missions visited subregional economic integration organizations as well as organizations for the development of river and lake basins. Those missions and the organizations reviewed the situation and came to the conclusion that harmonization of national efforts to improve agricultural productivity, restructure industrial production based more on domestic rather than imported inputs and rationaliz-

the production and utilization of energy should constitute the heart of the co-operation and integration efforts of these institutions. Indeed, the test of progress in economic integration schemes in the African economic communities will appear to be the extent to which the States are able to co-ordinate and harmonize their economic activities most especially in those critical sectors of transport and communications, hydro-electric power, agriculture, river/lake basin development and heavy industries.

Discussions with the secretariats of the economic communities and the river/lake basin authorities led to the adoption of project ideas in the field of infrastructure, energy, agriculture, industry and trade and finance as the basis for preparing project documents for consideration by UNDP for financing.

In effect, ECA with the assistance of consultants was able to prepare 12 project documents for the following economic groupings and river/lake basin development organizations:

(a) Indian Ocean Commission (IOC);

(b) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

(c) Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC);

(d) Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC);

(e) Kagera River Basin Organization (KBO);

(f) Organization for the Development of the River Gambia (OMVG);

(g) Organization for the Development of the River Senegal (OMVS);

(h) Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries (CEPGL);

(i) Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States;

(j) Economic Community of West Africa (CEAO);

(k) Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); and

(l) Lake Chad Basin Commission.

As it is, while the economic groupings and river/lake basin development authorities believe strongly in the focus of the Final Act of Lagos on economic co-operation and integration particularly as already interpreted in such sectoral strategy programmes as the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA), the United Nations Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA), and the FAO/ECA Regional Food Plan for Africa (APPLAN), the main problem with them had been the lack of capability to transform such ideas into concrete projects. With the decision of such a funding agency as UNDP and a technical development agency as ECA to assist the institutions to operationalize their activities, it is hoped that the effective contributions which these institutions are expected to make to the development and economic growth of Africa will soon be substantial.

In September 1987, the ECA secretariat advised a PTA committee comprising Burundi, Kenya, Mauritius, Swaziland and Uganda on a suitable formula for contributions to the PTA budget. ECA also assisted PTA by undertaking studies on the impact of PTA trade liberalization on the economies of member States, particularly in the areas of customs revenues and other taxes, balance of payments and debt situation as well as overall economic activity and made recommendations on the feasibility of eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers within the PTA by the year 1992 as stipulated in the PTA treaty and if not achievable to formulate alternative scenarios of trade liberalization for PTA.

Preferential Trade Area for North Africa

At the seventh meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC, held in Tangier, Morocco, on 27 and 28 March 1987, the member States of the North African MULPOC took the firm resolution to create a subregional preferential trade area and a payment and clearing arrangement for North Africa. They also requested the convening of an intergovernmental meeting of a group of experts to define actions aimed at establishing the PTA and payment and clearing arrangement and further requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to undertake measures to convene the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team to discuss the modalities of the establishment of the proposed PTA and to submit a progress report to the next meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries. The ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning at its twenty-second session of the Commission and thirteenth meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 to 27 April 1987, endorsed that decision of the MULPOC for North Africa by resolution 593 (XXII).

The meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts which was to determine the modalities for the establishment of the PTA for North Africa was held from 9 to 11 December 1987 at the headquarters of the MULPOC for North Africa in Tangier. It formally established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team and examined the draft rules of procedure for the team. The meeting also considered a discussion paper on the principles for the establishment of the PTA for North Africa as the basis for drafting the treaty. Finally, it discussed the protocols and supporting studies to be submitted by the member States to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team.

Interregional technical and economic co-operation

During the 1986-1987 biennium, interregional technical and economic co-operation between Africa and the other regions was at a low ebb. That was particularly shown by the decline in the amount of extrabudgetary resources pledged for the support of the Commission's activities. Similarly, quite a number of the projects submitted in the 1984-1985 biennium for funding were yet to be funded.

The promotion of interregional ECDC/TCDC activities by ECA is carried out mainly in the context of co-operation with other regional commissions and the Group of 77. What follows is a succinct summary of what action the secretariat had taken in pursuit of interregional co-operation, during the period under review.

ECA participated in the intergovernmental follow-up and co-ordination committee. This is a continuing activity aimed at strengthening co-operation and co-ordination between the various chapters of the Group of 77 and the United Nations system for the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action. Under the agreement reached by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions at meetings in February and July 1985 in Addis Ababa and Geneva respectively, aimed at promoting interregional co-operation in specific priority areas, ECA was assigned the lead role in preparing and co-ordinating activities in five identified projects. These projects are:

Promotion of interregional ECDC/TCDC in the field of:

(a) Employment in the rural areas with particular reference to women and youth;

(b) Fertilizers and pesticides;

(c) Containerization and multimodal transport;

(d) Human settlements (development of low-cost housing construction materials); and

(e) Afro-Arab trade.

The five project documents were developed and circulated to other regional commissions and relevant United Nations agencies and entities for comments and suggestions. The project documents were then revised accordingly. In addition to the above-mentioned projects, ECA contributed to the development of the project proposals for which the lead roles in preparing and co-ordinating activities were assigned to other regional commissions.

Efforts are under way between ECA and ESCAP to design a plan of action within the context of ECDC/TCDC activities to establish some collaboration in setting up an African network of fertilizer advisory, development and information activities similar to Asia's ESCAP/FAO/UNIDO/FADINAP network.

Following a high-level visit by a Brazilian delegation to ECA, preparatory activities are under way to make the necessary ECDC/TCDC arrangements between ECA and Brazil in the industrial sector to assist African countries in the implementation of the programme of the IDDA. Specific areas for co-operation have been identified and a joint work programme is being established for the implementation of the projects developed or to be developed therein.

The Government of India has made a grant of $US 350,000 to ECA to mount a programme which would assist countries in the Eastern and Southern African subregion in the manufacture of machine tools, agricultural machinery and implements, low-cost transport equipment and spare parts. The Government of India is also assisting African countries through a grant of $US 350,000 made to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) with ECA acting as the executing agency. In addition, the Government of India provided a technical assistance grant of approximately $US 400,000 to ECA for the promotion of small-scale industries in Africa.

ECA continued to collaborate with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of ECDC/TCDC principles by assisting the secretariats of the regional economic groups and the respective member States. In addition, the secretariat has been co-operating with the secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) in seeking ways of assisting the ACP States to implement intra-ACP (Harare) programme of action in the area of trade promotion.

ECA, in co-operation with the Government of India, is setting up a development, demonstration and replication centre in Senegal for technologies suitable for rural development, in association with the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) in Dakar.

ANNEX

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND PERFORMANCE BY PROGRAMME

Introduction

In the progress report on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities for the 1986-1987 biennium (E/ECA/CM.13/39), the secretariat reported on implementation of the programme of work during the first half of the biennium and reviewed the problems experienced in the implementation of mandated activities.

Those problems arose out of the grave financial situation which faced the United Nations Organization during the 1986-1987 biennium. Measures taken to relieve the financial situation were implemented in two stages on the basis of the progressive severity of the financial crisis. The first stage entailed carefully selected measures that would least prejudice the implementation of mandated programmes. In the second stage, measures that would have a direct impact on the implementation of mandated programmes were determined and implemented.

In the first category of measures, the Secretary-General of the United Nations proposed, and the General Assembly approved, the following actions which were considered would least prejudice the implementation of mandated programmes:

(a) A 20 per cent reduction in the costs relating to travel, the hiring of consultants, temporary assistance and overtime;

(b) Strict and rigorous application of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the control and limitation of documents.

A list of outputs due for implementation in 1986 which were affected by those measures were identified 1/ and deferred to 1987.

With the deepening of the financial crisis, it became clear at the beginning of 1986 that the first group of measures was not adequate, and additional measures with direct impact on the implementation of mandated programmes had also to be introduced. Those measures included:

(a) Suspension of all recruitment;

(b) Non-extension of appointments beyond retirement age for all staff at levels D-2 and below;

(c) Deferral for a six-month period of the implementation of the promotion register;

1/ A/C.5/40.CRP.4, hereafter referred to as CRP.4.

(d) Further reduction of overtime allotments from the current 20 per cent to a total of 50 per cent;

(e) A 30 per cent reduction in the number, duration and frequency of intergovernmental and expert group meetings.

Implementation of the programme of work and priorities was, accordingly, severely affected by those measures. Advisory services, technical publications and intergovernmental meetings had to be reformulated, postponed or terminated. Also, since vacancy rates varied from programme to programme, the implementation capabilities of programmes were accordingly affected and implementation rates varied quite widely as a result.

It will be recalled that, in response to the progress report cited earlier, the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning, in its resolution 616 (XXII), expressed its alarm "at the number of deferrals, curtailments, terminations and postponements due to the savings measures undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1986 including the freeze in recruitment and reduction in travel and consultancy funds" and which were continuing in 1987 and, accordingly, appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations "to give special consideration to the Economic Commission for Africa in implementing his savings measures, particularly by allowing more posts to be filled by recruitment and increasing the allocation for travel and consultancy services".

No additional resources were provided to the secretariat by the end of the biennium, and the Vacancy Management and Staff Redeployment System introduced in 1987 by the Secretary-General with the objective of distributing as equitably as possible the impact of the suspension of recruitment on the implementation of mandated activities did not produce the expected results. Instead, ECA experienced a net loss of staff, thus aggravating the situation even further.

Data on the performance of the secretariat in the light of the impact of the financial crisis and its effect on the implementation of mandated activities is shown in table A: Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the proposed programme budget for the 1986-1987 biennium (A/40/6) and the effects of the financial crisis.

Outputs affected by the two sets of measures have been described as "deferred", that is outputs affected by the first set of measures, and as "crisis", that is outputs affected by the second category of measures.

Finally, the performance rates are provided at four levels in accordance with the decision of the twenty-sixth session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination:

A. Outputs implemented as programmed over number of programmed outputs;

B. Outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulated outputs over programmed outputs;

Table A: Analysis of actual programme performance of output level in 1980-1987 in relation to the commitment in the proposed programme budget for the 1986-1987 biennium (A/40/06) and in the light of the effects of the financial crisis

Programme	Number programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Additional by: Legislation	Additional by: Secretariat	Performance rates A	B	C	D
Executive direction and management (PPCO)	10	7	2	1	0	2	4	70	90	91.6	93.7
(a) Deferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-1	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	9	7	2	0	0	2	4	100	100	100	100
Food and agriculture	71	36	14	5	16	0	11	50.7	70.4	73.4	76.6
(a) Deferred	-6	-	-	-	-6	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-10	-	-	-3	-7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	55	30	14	2	3	0	11	65.4	90.9	92.0	93.2
Marine affairs	19	2	0	17	0	0	0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
(a) Deferred	-17	-	-	-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100
Development issues and policies (SERPO)	30	20	1	3	6	1	3	73.6	76.3	76.9	76.5
(a) Deferred	-5	-	-	-	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-3	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	30	20	1	0	1	1	3	93.3	96.6	96.7	97.0
Development issues and policies (ECO)	74	39	3	8	24	104	0	52.7	56.7	82.0	82.0
(a) Deferred	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-2	0	0	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	71	39	3	5	24	104	0	54.9	58.1	83.4	83.4
Development issues and policies (PAMMO)	72	41	8	10	13	1	0	56.9	60.0	60.4	60.4
(a) Deferred	-7	0	0	-6	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-11	0	0	0	-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	54	41	0	4	1	1	0	75.9	90.7	90.9	90.9
Environment	13	6	2	5	0	2	3	46.1	61.5	66.6	72.2
(a) Deferred	-1	0	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-1	0	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	11	6	2	3	0	2	3	54.5	72.7	76.9	81.2
Human settlements	25	16	0	0	0	0	0	64	64	64	64
(a) Deferred	-3	0	0	0	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	22	16	0	0	8	0	0	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7

Programme	Number programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Additional by: Legislation	Additional by: Secretariat	Performance rates A	B	C	D
Industrial development	99	41	19	7	32	0	2	41.4	60.6	60.6	61.3
(a) Deferred	-10	0	0	0	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-25	0	0	-3	-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	64	41	19	4	0	0	2	64.0	93.7	93.7	93.9
International trade and development finance	103	45	19	15	24	6	6	43.6	62.1	64.2	66.0
(a) Deferred	-11	0	0	-11	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-23	0	0	-3	-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	69	45	19	1	4	6	6	65.2	92.7	93.3	93.0
Natural resources	55	30	1	3	13	9	10	70.3	72.2	76.1	79.4
(a) Deferred	-1	0	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	54	30	1	2	13	9	10	70.3	72.2	76.1	79.4
Energy and development	32	16	6	5	3	3	2	56.2	75.0	77.1	78.3
(a) Deferred	-1	0	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-3	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	28	16	6	1	3	3	2	64.2	85.7	87.0	87.0
Population	83	40	7	1	7	0	0	76.1	87.3	87.3	87.3
(a) Deferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-1	0	0	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	82	40	7	1	6	0	0	77.4	88.7	88.7	88.7
Public administration and finance	19	12	2	3	2	0	1	63.1	73.8	73.8	75.0
(a) Deferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-4	0	0	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	15	12	2	1	0	0	1	80.0	93.3	93.3	93.7
Science and technology	34	27	4	1	2	0	3	79.4	91.1	91.1	91.8
(a) Deferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-2	0	0	0	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	32	27	4	1	0	0	3	84.3	96.8	96.8	97.1
Social development (subprogrammes 1 and 2)	30	14	0	4	12	8	0	46.6	46.6	57.0	57.0
(a) Deferred	-3	0	0	0	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-4	0	0	-1	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	23	14	0	3	6	0	0	60.0	60.8	70.9	70.9
Social development (subprogramme 3)	42	31	1	7	3	0	1	73.8	76.1	76.1	76.7
(a) Deferred	-1	0	0	0	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-4	0	0	-3	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	37	31	1	4	1	0	1	83.7	86.4	86.4	86.8

Programme	Number programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Additional by: Legislation	Additional by: Secretariat	Performance rates A	B	C	D
Statistics	108	121	3	20	38	1	3	84.3	85.9	88.1	88.8
(a) Deferred	-19	0	0	-19	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-43	0	0	-6	-37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	126	121	3	1	1	1	3	96.0	96.4	96.4	96.4
Transport, communications and tourism	99	67	23	4	5	10	9	67.6	90.9	91.7	92.3
(a) Deferred	-2	0	0	-2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-5	0	0	0	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	92	67	23	2	0	10	9	72.8	97.0	98.8	98.1
Secretariat total	1 086	637	115	125	209	155	50	58.8	69.2	73.8	74.2
(a) Deferred	-88	0	-59	-29	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Crisis	-142	0	0	-31	-111	0	0	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	856	637	115	35	89	155	50	74.4	87.8	89.7	90.2

C. Outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulated outputs plus outputs required by legislation over programmed outputs plus outputs required by legislation;

D. Outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulated outputs plus outputs required by legislation plus outputs implemented at the initiative of the secretariat.

The first row percentages for each programme in the table show the impact of the financial crisis on the implementation of mandated commitments. Column B, which includes reformulations, also explains the efforts of the secretariat to adjust to the reduced level of resources. This is particularly the case for the industrial development in Africa programme.

The last row percentages reflect adjustments for the "deferred" and "crisis" outputs.

A list of all outputs which were either postponed or terminated because of the financial crisis or other reasons such as delay in printing, decisions of advisory and/or legislative organs or non-realization of expected extrabudgetary resources, is presented below.

Although all these proposals have been made to the General Assembly through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the approval of the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning is required since it is the first legislative organ to endorse the outputs as formulated by the secretariat. In view of the fact that resources are not likely to be available for the implementation of the "deferred" outputs, the Conference of Ministers might also wish to approve their termination.

List of outputs postponed or terminated as a result of the financial crisis or other reasons
(with the number of outputs in brackets)

Executive direction and management

Postponed because of the freeze in recruitment (1)

3.1 Report to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers on improved methods of preparing programme performance reports (first quarter, 1986)

Programme of activities

Programme: Food and agriculture in Africa

(a) Deferred in 1986 on the basis of CRP.4 and subsequently terminated (6)

1.1(ii) Substantive servicing of two seminars on the strengthening of member States' capacity in analysis, formulation and implementation of agricultural policies, plans, programmes and projects (one, fourth quarter, 1986).

2.1(i) Advisory services to four member States in the North and West African MULPOC subregions, on request, on the preparation and implementation of rural development projects (one, second quarter; one, fourth quarter, 1986).

2.4(i) Advisory services to countries served by the Lusaka- and Niamey-based MULPOCs, on request, on the harmonization and co-ordination of livestock development policies and programmes (one mission, second quarter, 1986).

3.1(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on increasing the effectiveness of agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities (two missions in 1986).

(b) Postponed because of lack of consultancy funds (1)

1.1(ii) Technical publication on agricultural policy planning, project analysis, monitoring, evaluation and management for government policy-makers, planners and administrators (fourth quarter, 1987).

(c) Postponed because of lack of travel funds (2)

2.2(ii) Substantive servicing of two training seminars for government officials on improving current agricultural research and information systems (fourth quarter, 1986).

2.2(iii) Substantive servicing of a training seminar for rural development officials in countries served by the Niamey-based MULPOC on the improvement of the management and administration of pastoralists (second quarter, 1987).

(d) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (2)

1.1(i) Advisory services to member States and intergovernmental organizations, on request, on policies, plans and investment programmes (one in 1987).

2.4(v) Substantive servicing of a seminar on livestock development policies and programmes for livestock development planners in the West African MULPOC subregion (one, third quarter, 1987).

(c) Terminated because of lack of travel funds (2)

1.1(iii) Substantive servicing of two seminars on the strengthening of member States' capacity in analysis, formulation and implementation of agricultural policies, plans, programmes and projects (one, fourth quarter, 1987).

2.2(ii) Substantive servicing of two training seminars for government officials on improving current agricultural research and information systems (one, fourth quarter, 1987).

(f) Postponed from 1984-1985 to 1986-1987 biennium but terminated due to lack of resources (5)

1.1(ii) Technical publication for government policy-makers and planners on measures for improving agricultural planning capacity (third quarter, 1987).

2.2(iii) Report to the Conference of Ministers on the assessment and appreciation of the role of women in institutions for the production and distribution of food (fourth quarter, 1987).

2.3(iii) Reports to the Conference of Ministers on a review and assessment of available socio-economic data for sectoral planning in food production (third and fourth quarter, 1987).

2.4(i) Advisory services, on request, to African Governments and intergovernmental institutions on the harmonization and co-ordination of livestock development policies and programmes at subregional and regional levels (fourth quarter, 1987).

(g) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (3)

2.1(i) Advisory services to four member States in the North and West African MULPOC subregions, on request, on the preparation and implementation of rural development projects (one, fourth quarter, 1987).

2.3(i) Advisory services to countries served by the Lusaka- and Niamey-based MULPOCs, on request, on the development, harmonization and co-ordination of fisheries policies and programmes (one, second quarter, 1987).

2.4(i) Advisory services to countries served by the Lusaka- and Niamey-based MULPOCs, on request, on the harmonization and co-ordination of livestock development policies and programmes (one, second quarter, 1987).

Programme: Marine affairs in Africa

Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (17)

1.1(i) Advisory services to member States and multinational groupings, on request, on: (a) interpretation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (one mission, 1986).

1.1(ii) Technical publications on: (a) African technical capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and management of the resources of the sea (first quarter, 1986); (b) country reports on African technical capabilities for the exploration, exploitation, development and management of the resources of the sea (13 reports, first quarter, 1986).

2.1(i) Report to the African Intergovernmental Group on Marine Scien and Technology on efforts made by member States since the adopti of the Convention on the Law of the Sea to develop and utili marine resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (third quarte 1986).

2.1(ii) Substantive servicing of the meeting of the Afric Intergovernmental Group on Marine Science and Technology (four quarter, 1986).

Programme: Development issues and policies in Africa - Subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3 (SERPD)

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 and subsequently terminated (5)

1.3 Report to the fourth session of the Joint Conference of Afric Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on the design and u of a system of socio-economic indicators in African countri (first quarter, 1986).

1.4 Activities on: (a) review and appraisal of the implementati of the International Development Strategy in the African regi (b) effects of currency devaluation in five selected Afri countries; and (c) mass poverty and income distribution in Afric

2.1 Advisory services to member States, on request, in the fi of fiscal, monetary and financial policies (one mission, 1986).

2.2 Report to the fourth session of the Joint Conference of Afri Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on a study on effectiveness of traditional tools of monetary management Africa (first quarter. 1986).

3.1 Advisory services to African least developed countries, request, in planning, programming and project preparation (mission, 1986).

3.4(i) Report to the Conference of Ministers of African Least Develo Countries on drought and food strategies in Africa (sec quarter, 1986).

(b) Terminated because of the financial crisis (1)

2.1 Advisory services to member States, on request, in the fi of fiscal, monetary and financial policies (one mission, 1987).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (5)

1.1 Advisory services to member States, on request, in developm planning, plan preparation and evaluation including sett up and improving planning capabilities at the national lev economic projects and forecasts; preparation of special econo surveys, studies and analyses at the national and subregio levels; and formulation of economic policy (five, 1987).

Programme: Development issues and policies in Africa - Subprogramme 4 (Economic Co-operation Office)

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (1)

4.2(x) One report to the Southern African Labour Commission on economic and social aspects of migratory labour matters in Southern Africa (first quarter, 1987).

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (2)

4.2(i) Report to the policy organs of the Yaounde-based MULPOC on: (a) Implementation of a food security programme (first quarter, 1987).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (5)

4.2(i) (d) Competitiveness of local industrial and agro-industrial products likely to be traded within the subregion (first quarter, 1987).

4.2(vi) Report on non-recorded border trade (first quarter, 1987).

4.2(v) Technical publication: (a) Liaison bulletin of West African intergovernmental organizations (third quarter, 1987).

4.2(ix) Report to the policy organs of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on: (a) Economic sanctions against South Africa (first quarter, 1987)(extrabudgetary); (b) Economic development strategy for post-apartheid South Africa (first quarter, 1987).

4.3(ii) Report to chief executives of major economic groupings in Africa on the policies and programmes of these groupings, the differences between them and their progressive elimination (fourth quarter, 1986).

4.2(xii) Advisory services, on request, to the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) on trade activities (one, 1987).

(c) Terminated because obsolete and of marginal usefulness (24)

4.1(i) Report to and substantive servicing of a joint meeting of representatives of African and Latin American States on proposals for the establishment of a joint intergovernmental consultative committee for co-ordination and monitoring of economic and technical co-operation between Africa and Latin America (fourth quarter, 1986).

4.1(ii) Report to the representatives of African and Latin American States on implementation of the action-oriented proposals made by the first joint intergovernmental meeting of experts from Africa and Latin America in the fields of trade, manpower development and science and technology (fourth quarter, 1986).

4.1(iii) Advisory services to six African countries, on request, on strengthening their focal points with regard to economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (three missions, 1986; three, 1987).

4.1(iv) Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on consultations with the ECWA secretariat on modalities for the implementation of the agreed priority projects (second quarter, 1987).

4.2(iv) Advisory services to member States of the Niamey-based MULPOC, on request, on: (a) The implementation of systems of socio-economic indicators (one mission, 1986; one, 1987); (b) The creation or strengthening of national and subregional organizations for trade promotion (one mission, 1986; one, 1987); (c) Preparation of adequate policies and in establishing mechanism for the promotion of intra-subregional trade (one mission, 1986; one, 1987).

4.2(v) Technical publication: (b) Charter of collaboration among West African intergovernmental organizations (third quarter, 1986).

4.2(vii) Report to the policy organs of the Tangier-based MULPOC on: (b) Desertification and economic crisis in North Africa (first quarter, 1986).

4.2(xii) Advisory services, on request, to the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) on trade activities (one mission, 1987).

4.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on: (a) The evolution of inter-subregional policies conducive to closer regional co-operation and integration (two missions, 1986); and identification and formulation of inter-subregional projects and joint ventures for accelerating regional economic co-operation and integration through the co-ordination and harmonization of the policies and programmes of the subregional economic groupings (two missions, 1986).

4.3(iii) Report to the policy organs of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on: (a) Administrative procedures as an obstacle to trade promotion within the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (first quarter, 1987).

Programme: Development issues and policies in Africa - Subprogrammes 5 and 6 (PAMAD)

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (7)

5.2(iii) Technical publication on the status and effectiveness of existing non-formal education systems (one issue, 1986).

6.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on: (a) Designing instruments for conducting manpower and employment surveys (one mission, 1986*); and (b) Developing a framework for manpower and employment planning data and information systems (one mission, 1986).

6.2(iii) Technical publication on: (b) Status and problems of manpower and employment data collection and processing in selected member States (two, 1986).

6.3(ii) Substantive servicing of two workshops for ministry of labour and union officials on institutional arrangements, policy formualtion and strategies for employment generation, job distribution and productivity enhancement (one workshop in 1986).

6.4(i) Substantive servicing of (a) the meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Nine of the Conference of African Ministers of Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization (one, 1986).

(b) Terminated because of the freeze on recruitment (6)

5.6(iii) Technical publication: (a) Directory of Training Institutions in Africa, second edition (fourth quarter, 1987).

6.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on: (a) Designing instruments for conducting manpower and employment surveys (one in 1987); and (b) Developing a framework for manpower and employment planning data and information systems (one in 1987).

6.2(ii) Report to the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization on strategies and measures for strengthening data and information management systems for manpower and employment planning (third quarter, 1987).

6.2(iii) Technical publication on: (b) The status and problems of manpower; and employment data collection and processing in selected member States (two in 1987).

(c) Terminated because of the lack of travel funds (5)

6.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on identifying and facilitating the return of African experts living outside national or regional boundaries under programmes for technical co-operation among developing countries, or the reverse transfer of technology (five missions, 1987).

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* Output was subsequently terminated because of the freeze on recruitment.

(d) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (3)

6.4(i) Substantive servicing of (a) the meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Nine of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization (one, 1987).

6.4(i) Substantive servicing of (b) the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization (third quarter, 1987).

6.4(ii) Report to the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization on progress on national programmes and priorities for the implementation of the Conference decisions on human resources management policies and programmes (third quarter, 1987).

Programme: Development issues and policies in Africa - Subprogrammes 7 and 8 (PADIS)

The number of outputs/services programmed for the two subprogrammes was 3,474, and of those 232 were implemented as programmed, six after reformulation and 3,236 were terminated. Sixteen additional outputs required by legislation and eight at the initiative of the secretariat were implemented.

No regular budget resources were estimated or provided for the implementation of outputs under subprogramme 7, Central co-ordination and information exchange services, and subprogramme 8, National information and documentation services because they were all of the category of technical co-operation and operational projects. For that reason, they have been excluded from this analysis.

Programme: Environment in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (1)

1.3(a) Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the environmental problems related to the development and management of underground water for agricultural use in the countries of the Kalahari desert region (first quarter, 1986).

(b) Postponed because of the lack of travel funds (1)

1.3(b) Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the effects of pollution and waste disposal from the copper mines on human settlements in the Copperbelt area (first quarter, 1987).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (3)

1.1(a) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to Combat the Impact of Drought in Africa (one mission, 1986; one, 1987).

1.4(iii) Substantive servicing of a workshop and study tour in China for 20 African environmental experts on techniques for combating drought and desertification (third quarter, 1987)(XB).

Programme: Human settlements in Africa

Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (3)

1.1(iii) Advisory services to member States, on request, on strengthening and developing national institutional machinery for the formulation and implementation of human settlements policies (one mission, 1986).

2.1(iii) Advisory services to member States, on request, on programmes and projects for improving and developing training facilities and programmes (one mission, 1986).

2.4(ii) Advisory services to member States, on request, on strategies to develop building materials production industries in Africa (one mission, 1986).

Programme: Industrial development in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 and subsequently terminated (10)

1.1(v) Investment Africa Bulletin (one issue, 1986).

1.2(a) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the development of appropriate institutions for industrialization and in restructuring industrial development co-operation and promotion mechanisms (one mission, 1986).

1.2(b) Substantive and technical support of intergovernmental institutions such as the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing and the African Industrial Development Fund (one mission, 1986).

2.2(v) Technical publication on the manufacture of wagons in the Eastern and Southern African and the Central African subregions (first quarter, 1986).

2.2(vi) Substantive servicing of a workshop on the manufacture of wagons in the Eastern and Southern African and the Central African subregions (second quarter, 1986).

2.4 Substantive servicing of three intergovernmental technical meetings on consultation, negotiation and investment promotion of multinational projects in the context of the MULPOCs (three meetings in 1986).

4.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the preparation of a portfolio of project profiles or specific small-scale industrial projects (two missions, 1986).

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (3)

1.1(iii) Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the practical experiences of the Latin American and Asian regions on modalities of negotiation and implementation of the establishment of multinational chemical, metal engineering and other industrial enterprises and the prospects for industrial co-operation between developing regions (first quarter, 1987).

2.2(v) Technical publications on manufacture of: (b) Agricultural tools, implements and machinery in the West African and North African subregions (first quarter, 1987).

2.2(vi) Substantive servicing of one workshop on manufacture of agricultural tools, implements and machinery in the West African and North African subregions (second quarter, 1987).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (4)

1.1(v) Investment Africa Bulletin (one issue, 1987).

1.2 Advisory services to member States, on request, on: (a) The development of appropriate institutions for industrialization and in restructuring industrial development co-operation and promotion mechanisms (one mission, 1987).

2.1(iii) Reports to the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs on the progress of implementation of IDDA chemical projects (one mission, 1987).

2.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on various aspects of the development of the metal industry (one mission, 1987).

(d) Terminated because of the financial crisis and the freeze on recruitment (25)

1.1(iv) Technical publication, for government officials and investors, on collaboration in investment promotion, mobilization of resources and industrial raw materials, and market pooling (fourth quarter, 1986).

1.1(v) Investment African Bulletin (one issue, 1986).

2.1(iii) Reports to the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs on the progress of implementation of IDDA chemical projects (one mission, 1986).

2.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on various aspects of the development of the engineering industry (two missions, 1986; two, 1987).

2.2(iii) Reports to the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs on the progress of implementation of IDDA chemical projects (one mission, 1986).

2.2(iv) Technical publications: Directory of engineering core industries (fourth quarter, 1987).

2.4 Substantive servicing of three intergovernmental technical meetings on consultation, negotiation and investment promotion of multinational projects in the context of the MULPOCs (three in 1987).

3.1(iii) Substantive servicing of a workshop on training of manpower for food processing industries (second quarter, 1987).

3.2 Development of forest-based industries. The whole programme element 3.2 could not be implemented due to the financial crisis and all outputs were terminated.

(e) Carried over from 1984-1985 biennium but terminated due to the financial crisis (3)

1.1(v) The annual "Investment Africa Bulletin" for government policy-makers and planners (1985), rescheduled for fourth quarter, 1986.

1.1(ii) Technical publication on the review and appraisal of existing national industrial seructures with regard to intra- and inter-sectoral relationships and rationalization to ensure the development of a core of integrated projects for structural change, for government policy-mekers and planners (fourth quarter, 1984), rescheduled for 1987.

2.2(ii) Reports to the subregional meetings of intergovernmental committees of experts on engineering planning and programming engineering core industries and on integrating multinational engineering core projects and programmes in accordance with the priorities of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1985), rescheduled for second quarter 1987.

Programme: International trade and development finance in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (11)

2.3(a) Technical publication: Africa Trade Bulletin (two issues, 1986).

2.3(b) Flash on Trade Opportunities (six issues, 1986).

3.1(ii) Substantive servicing of the fourth meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Trade and Finance for African Development (first quarter, 1986).

3.2 Report to the fourth meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Trade and Finance for African Development on the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Commodities for Africa (first quarter, 1986).

4.2(i) Technical publication on problems of balance of payments in Africa's development (second quarter, 1986).

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (3)

1.1 Advisory services to member States, on request, on the establisnment of effective domestic trade mechanisms for balanced development between industrial and agricultural sectors and between urban and rural sectors on the economy (one mission, 1987).

3.4(i) Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Trade on the promotion and expansion of Afro-Arab and Afro-Latin American trade relations and on improvement of trade institutions (fourth quarter, 1984).

3.4(ii) Technical publication on trade prospects and problems of promoting and expanding interregional trade between the African region and other developing regions in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia, including Afro-Arab co-operation (third quarter, 1986).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (1)

1.2(i) Technical publication: three case studies on identification of alternative patterns of domestic trade structures and mechanisms for the establishment of more rational distribution channels and domestic financial markets in Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Central Africa (first quarter, 1986). Case study on Madagascar postponed pending finalization.

(d) Terminated because of the financial crisis (2))

1.1 Advisory services to member States, on request, on the establishment of effective domestic trade mechanisms for balanced development between industrial and agricultural sectors and between urban sectors of the economy (one mission, 1986).

2.1(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on measures for supporting multilateral trade negotiations on reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers within African intergovernmental groupings (two missions, 1986; two missions, 1987; two missions terminated).

2.1(iii) Substantive servicing of a workshop for senior trade and customs officials on trade policy and rules of origin (second quarter, 1986).

2.2(ii) Report to the Council of Ministers of the Yaounde-based MULPOC on unrecorded border trade in Central Africa (first quarter, 1987).

2.3(a) Technical publication: African Trade Bulletin (two issues, 1986, four, 1987) - three terminated.

2.3(b) Flash on Trade Opportunities (six issues, 1986, 12 in 1987) - seven terminated.

3.1(v) Substantive servicing of working group on the implementation of schemes under the Generalized System of Preferences (1982-1983).

3.4(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the development and promotion of interregional trade between Africa and other developing regions (one mission, fourth quarter, 1986).

3.4(iii) Substantive servicing of interregional Afro-Latin American trade expansion working group meeting (second quarter, 1985).

4.1(ii) Substantive servicing of two meetings of the Working Party of the African Governors in the IMF/World Bank (third quarter, 1986 and 1987) (two terminated).

(c) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (4)

2.1(iv) Substantive servicing of a meeting of the Trade Committee of the Economic Community of Central African States on trade liberalization (second quarter, 1985).

2.3(a) African Trade Directory (second quarter, 1987).

3.4(iii) Substantive servicing of interregional Afro-Latin American trade expansion working group meeting (second quarter, 1985).

4.1(iv) Technical assistance to member States on the establishment and strengthening of subregional monetary and financial institutions (one mission, third quarter, 1987).

Programme: Natural resources in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (1)

2.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on integrated river basin development and management (one mission, 1986).

(b) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (2)

2.5 Sales publication on: Economic aspects of rural water supply in Africa (fourth quarter, 1987).

3.2 Technical publication on: The revised indexed sheets of the Inventory (Cartographic Inventory for Africa) (fourth quarter, 1987).

(c) Terminated by the Conference of Ministers [resolution 477 (XVII)] (8)

1.1(ii) Substantive servicing of a meeting of the African Council for Mineral Resources Development (second quarter, 1986).

1.4(i) Report to the meeting of plenipotentiaries on the feasibility study on the establishment of a West African Mineral Resources Development Centre (fourth quarter, 1987).

1.4(ii) Substantive servicing of the meeting of plenipotentiaries.

3.5(iii) Establishment of five modal national remote sensing units (two in 1984, three in 1985). Outputs carried over from 1984-1985 biennium.

(d) Terminated as of marginal usefulness (3)

2.1(iv) Manuals dealing with various aspects of surface-water and ground-water assessment, in co-operation with UNESCO and WMO: three manuals (postponed from 1984-1985 biennium).

(e) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (2)

3.5(i) Report to the African Remote Sensing Council on the feasibility study on the establishment of modal remote sensing units (1984).

3.5(ii) Report to the Conference of Ministers on the establishment of the African Remote Sensing Council.

Programme: Energy and development in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (1)

1.2(vii)(b) Energy Resources Atlas of Africa (fourth quarter, 1986).

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (3)

1.2(vii) Technical publication on: (a) Inventory of mini-hydropower potential for member States of the West and Central African subregion (fourth quarter, 1987).

1.3(ii) Report to the meeting of government plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Energy Commission (first quarter, 1987).

1.3(iii) Substantive servicing of the meeting of government plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Energy Commission (second quarter, 1987).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis

1.2(iv) Technical publication on: (a) Inventory of coal for member States of the West African subregion (fourth quarter, 1987).

(d) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (3)

1.2(iii) Award of 10 scholarships to African researchers, engineers and technicians in the field of conventional and new and renewable sources of energy (five, 1987).

1.3(iv) Report to the meeting of government plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Energy Commission.

1.3(v) Substantive servicing of the meeting of government plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Energy Commission.

Programme: Population in Africa

(a) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis

2.8(i) Bibliographies on population: (c) POPIN-Africa Index (one, 1987), XB.

(b) Terminated because of the lack of travel funds (1)

1.2(a) Technical publication on: Relevant legislative instruments affecting the formulation and implementation of population policies in African countries (fourth quarter, 1986).

(c) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis

1.3(iii) Substantive servicing of the intergovernmental expert group meeting on the evaluation of the demographic impact of population programmes in African countries (fourth quarter, 1987). 2/

1.4(i) Technical publication on the integration and related policies in sectoral development plans in selected African countries (fourth quarter, 1987). 2/

2.8(i) Technical publication: (d) POPIN-Africa Bulletin (one issue, 1986; one, 1987), XB. 3/

2.8(ii) Substantive servicing of one training workshop on population information (one workshop, 1987), XB. 4/

3.1(ii) Assistance, on request, to the training and research activities of RIPS, IFORD and the Sahel Institute (one mission to each Institute, 1986; one, 1987), XB.

Programme: Public administration and finance in Africa

(a) Postponed because of the financial crisis (2)

1.1(i) Technical publication on: (a) Approaches and methods for organization management services systems as instruments for performance in African public services (first quarter, 1987).

1.3 Technical publication on: Major problems in public personnel management in least developed African countries: Some case studies (third quarter, 1987).

2/ Terminated for lack of extrabudgetary resources.

3/ Terminated on directives of POPIN-Africa Advisory Committee.

4/ Terminated because of delays in recruiting a documentalist.

(b) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (1)

2.2(ii) Technical publication on: The assessment of specific conditions and needs of public financial management in one least developed African country (1987).

(c) Terminated because of the financial crisis (2)

1.1(iii) Substantive servicing of two regional training workshops on approaches and methods for organizing management services systems for senior officials responsible for formulating policies and programmes on public services [one workshop for English-speaking countries (second quarter, 1987) and one for French-speaking countries (third quarter, 1987)].

Programme: Science and technology in Africa

(a) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (1)

2.1(ii) Feasibility study on: (c) The establishment of model training and production workshop for selected industries such as metal industries, building materials and construction industries.

(b) Terminated because of the financial crisis (2)

1.2(iii) Substantive servicing of one meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development (fourth quarter, 1986).

1.3(i) Advisory services to two member States, on request, on the mobilization of adaptive technology potential in the metal working branch of the informal sector (one mission to each, first quarter, 1987).

Programme: Social development in Africa - Subprogrammes 1 and 2 (SDEHSD)

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (and subsequently terminated) (3)

1.2 Advisory services to member States, on request, on the promotion of an integrated approach to the development of rural areas; the identification, formulation, management and evaluation of rural development projects and the strengthening of rural institutions (one mission, 1936).

2.1(iv) Technical publication on: The social aspects and implications of international migration in Africa (third quarter, 1986).

2.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on (b) development-oriented social welfare policies and programmes, and implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging and the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (one mission, 1986).

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (1)

1.1(i) Technical publication on: (b) Modalities of popular participation in rural development in selected African countries (third quarter, 1987).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (3)

2.1(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the strengthening of social policies, planning and institutions.

2.1(iii) Substantive servicing of the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and of its intergovernmental expert group meeting in preparation thereof (third quarter, 1987).

(d) Terminated because of the lack of travel funds and the freeze on recruitment (3)

2.1(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the strengthening of social policies, planning and institutions (two missions, 1986).

2.1(ii) Report to the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs on (b) the social aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action (second quarter, 1987).

(e) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (6)

1.2 Advisory services to member States, on request, on the promotion of an integrated approach to the development of rural areas, the identification, formulation, management and evaluation of rural development projects and the strengthening of rural institutions (three missions, 1986).

2.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on (a) strengthening of national youth policies, programmes and strategies (two missions, 1987).

2.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on (b) development-oriented social welfare policies and programmes and implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging and the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (one mission, 1987).

Programme: Social development in Africa - Subprogramme 3

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (1)

3.4(iii) Technical publication on: Women and development in Africa (one, 1986).

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (3)

3.2(i) Technical publication on: Women and the scientific professio in Africa (first quarter, 1987).

3.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on t establishment and strengthening of national machineries (o mission, 1987).

3.4(iii) Technical publication on: Women and development in Africa (on 1987)

(c) Terminated because of the financial crisis (1)

3.4(ii) Africa Training and Research Centre for Women Update (one issu 1987).

(d) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (4)

3.1(iv) Sales publication on: Women under apartheid (first quarte 1987).

3.3(iii) Substantive servicing of the fourth Regional Conference on Integration of Women in Development (fourth quarter, 1987).

3.5(ii) Technical publication on: (a) The study on the incidence sexual slavery in Africa (fourth quarter, 1987).

3.5(iii) Technical publication on: (b) Comparative study of natio laws (first quarter, 1986).

(d) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (1)

3.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on establishment and strengthening of national machineries mission, 1987).

Programme: Statistics in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (19)

2.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on impro the coverage, timeliness and methodology of international t statistics (one mission, 1986).

2.4(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on appl the international recommendations on industrial statistics improving the coverage and timeliness of these data (t missions, 1986).

2.5(i) Computer print-outs on: (a) Agricultural statistics (two, 19 (b) Transport and communications statistics (two, 1986); (c) Tourism statistics (two, 1986).

2.5(ii) Technical publication for government statisticians and planners on: Review of transport and communications statistics (third quarter, 1986).

3.1(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on demographic and social statistics (two missions, 1986).

3.1(iii) Technical publications for government statisticians and planners on a review of data availability on: (a) Indicators on women (first quarter, 1986).

3.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the organization, planning and conduct of national population and housing censuses, processing and evaluation of census data, and development of civil registration systems and vital statistics collection (two missions, 1986).

3.5(i) Computer print-outs on: Environment statistics (two in 1986).

3.5(ii) Technical publications for government statisticians, planners and policy-makers on: (a) Adaptation of the United Nations framework of environment statistics to African countries, with particular reference to ecosystems.

(b) Postponed because of the financial crisis (6)

1.1(iii) Sales publication: (b) Bibliography of African Statistical Publications (fourth quarter, 1987).

2.3(ii) Computer print-outs on: National external trade statistics (one in 1987).

2.3(iii) Sales publications: Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa: (a) Direction of Trade, Series A, No. 30; (b) Summary tables, Series C, No. 7.

2.4(iii) Technical publications for and substantive servicing of a working group on energy statistics for government statisticians and planners (two publications).

(c) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (1)

2.5(iv)(c) Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa (third quarter, 1987).

(d) Terminated because of the financial crisis (37)

1.1(ii) Advisory services to member States, on request, on statistical organization (one mission, 1987).

1.2(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on development maintenance of national statistical data bases (one mission, 1986; one, 1987).

2.1(i) One computer print-out on: (b) Current sectoral deflators: and one on: (d) External transactions.

2.1(iii) Technical publications for a working group on capital formation and national accounts at constant prices (second quarter, 1986).

2.2(a) Advisory services to member States on applying the Revised United Nations System of National Accounts (two missions).

2.2(b) Advisory services to member States, on request, on improving basic economic statistics as a prerequisite for further development of national accounts (two missions out of three).

2.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on improving the coverage, timeliness and methodology of international trade statistics (one mission).

2.4(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on applying the international recommendations on industrial statistics (three missions, 1987).

2.4(iii) The working group on energy statistics (one publication and one working group).

2.5(i) Computer print-outs on: (a) Agricultural statistics (one in 1987).

2.5(iii) Technical publications for and servicing of a working group on port statistics for government statisticians and planners (three publications and one working group meeting).

3.1(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on demographic and social statistics (two missions, 1987).

3.1(iii) Technical publications for government statisticians and planners on a review of data availability on: (c) Youth in Africa (third quarter, 1987).

3.2(i) Technical publication for government statisticians and planners of member States of the Central African Customs and Economic Union on: Development of demographic and social statistics, methodology appropriate to the subregion (fourth quarter, 1987).

3.2(ii) Substantive servicing of ad hoc meeting organized by the Regional Centre for Population Studies in the fields of population censuses and civil registration (fourth quarter, 1987).

3.3(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on the organization, planning and conduct of national population and housing censuses, processing and evaluation of census data and development of civil registration systems and vital statistics collection (three missions, 1987).

3.4(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, on: (c) Training and development of staff resources for establishing effective survey programmes (one mission, 1987).

3.4(ii) Technical publications for government statisticians and planners on: (a) Methodology for collection, processing, analysis and utilization of integrated demographic, social and economic data (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Measures for the mobilization of technical and financial resources for the implementation of the national household survey programme (fourth quarter, 1987).

3.5(i) Computer print-outs on: Environment statistics (two print-outs).

3.5(ii) Technical publication for government statisticians, planners and policy-makers on: (b) Data requirements for studies on desertification and drought in Africa (one technical publication).

(e) Terminated for reasons other than the financial crisis (1)

2.4(iii) Technical publications for and substantive servicing of a working group on energy statistics, for government statisticians and planners (one publication).

Programme: Transport, communications and tourism in Africa

(a) Deferred on the basis of CRP.4 (2)

1.5 Technical publication on: The criteria to be used for preparation of a transport Master Plan for Africa covering the various transport modes (fourth quarter, 1986).

3.1 Advisory services to member States and intergovernmental organizations, on request, in the field of roads and road transport (one mission, 1986).

(b) Postponed for reasons other than the financial crisis (2)

1.5 Technical publication on: The feasibility of establishing a regional multimodal transport institute (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB).

3. Technical publication on: The feasibility of establishing a gas pipeline network in Africa (fourth quarter, 1987) XB.

(c) Terminated because of the freeze on recruitment (5)

3.1 Advisory services to member States and intergovernmental organizations, on request, in the field of roads and road transport (two missions, 1987).

3. Substantive servicing of combined meetings of Trans-African Highways Authorities (one, second quarter, 1987).

4.3(iii) Reports to the meetings of the two axes on problems hindering the development of the axes necessary for regional integration and economic development of Africa (one, third quarter, 1987).

4.3(iv) Substantive servicing of meetings on the two axes necessary for the integration and development of Africa (one, third quarter, 1987).

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